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Algeria reschedules FIS trial

ALGERIA (R) — The trial of two Algerian fundamentalist Muslim leaders on charges punishable by death will go ahead on July 12 but foreign journalists and observers will again be barred, the prosecutor said on Sunday. The official news agency APS, reporting a news conference for national journalists, quoted the military prosecutor as saying he "again excluded the presence of foreign press and observers, considering that it is an internal affair." Abdelhak Belhadj, 51, appeared in Eblida military court last Saturday. But defence lawyers, walked out, demanding that foreign journalists and envoys of overseas humanitarian groups be allowed to attend. They also demanded the presence of other witnesses, which the prosecutor said the tribunal itself had to rule on. Armed para-military gendarmes cordoned off the tribunal in the military headquarters town, 50 kilometres south of Algiers on Saturday, refused entry to foreign newsmen.

Fateh condemns killing of settlers

AMMAN (J.T.) — Members of the mainstream Palestinian movement, Fateh, has condemned the killing of two Israeli settlers in the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday, the Al Quds Press reported. The agency said graffiti appeared all over the Gaza Strip Sunday condemning the killings, which were claimed by the Izzeddine Al Kassem battalion of the Islamic resistance movement, Hamas. The killings came two days after the victory in elections of the Israeli Labour Party, which is seen as more prone to negotiating a just settlement with the Palestinians. The Al Quds report appeared designed to distance Fateh from acts of violence against the backdrop of revived hopes in the Middle East peace process.

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Palestinians ready with 'comprehensive strategy'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestinian spokeswoman Hanan Ashrawi on Sunday described the outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks conducted in Amman last week as very positive and that progress was witnessed in coordination between both sides in preparation for the next rounds of the Arab-Israeli bilateral and multilateral talks.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Dr. Ashrawi said that the Palestinian delegations to the bilateral and multilateral talks had prepared a comprehensive Palestinian strategy for the coming rounds of talks.

She said this strategy, "which is compatible with the political changes on the Israeli arena," is an inseparable part of the Palestinian stand which calls for the implementation of U.N. resolutions, particularly those calling on Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands, respect human rights in the occupied territories, halt settlement activity and abide by the timetable for Palestinian self-rule.

Dr. Ashrawi added that Palestinian committees were set up to complete studies and work-

ing papers which will be presented to the bilaterals and multilaterals.

"These committees cover all the needed requirements to bring the performance of the Palestinian negotiating delegations to success," she said.

Dr. Ashrawi said she was leaving for Germany Tuesday on a visit which comes within the framework of official Palestinian diplomatic moves aimed at developing Palestinian-European political and economic relations.

These political moves, she said, have started with her recent visits to several European countries to explain Palestinian stands on the Gulf crisis.

Dr. Ashrawi lauded the political and economic support extended by European countries to the Palestinian people and their cause and stressed the desire of the Palestinian people to enhance their official relations with Europe.

The Palestinian spokeswoman said she will meet in Germany with the ministers of foreign affairs, economy and economic cooperation to discuss ways of enhancing political and economic

relations between Palestine and Europe.

She said she will explain to the German officials the political stand of the Palestinian leadership on the peace process and will ask Germany to cooperate with its European partners to take decisive stands to push the negotiations forward.

Diplomatic moves by the Palestinians will continue in preparation for the coming rounds of talks, Dr. Ashrawi said. As part of these moves, Dr. Ashrawi added, she will visit the United Kingdom and France later.

Other Palestinian negotiators have postponed for another 24 hours their scheduled return to the occupied West Bank on Sunday saying they needed more time for consultations.

"We will finalise our work today and tomorrow morning (Monday) we will definitely go," delegate Saeb Erekat told Reuters.

The team was originally scheduled to return to the territories on Friday after a week of consultations in Amman.

Later they delayed their trip until Sunday to discuss the outcome of Israel's elections held on Tuesday.

Sharif Zeid expresses satisfaction with national economy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Sunday visited the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and said later that he was deeply satisfied with the financial and economic situation in Jordan.

"Everything seems to be reassuring and satisfactory, and all measures related to monetary and banking matters seem to be conducted in conformity with the economic restructuring programme agreed on with the International Monetary Fund (IMF)," Sharif Zeid said in a statement after talks with CBJ Governor Mohammad Saied Nabulsi.

Dr. Nabulsi briefed the prime minister on all CBJ activities and programmes in matters related to monetary and financial affairs as well as measures taken by the



Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker

bank to encourage exports and investments, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Official CBJ figures showed that the Kingdom has gold and foreign currency reserves estimated at JD1.039 billion, according to a report in Sawt Al Shaab daily. The figure represents the situation by the end of March 1992 and constitutes the highest figure in terms of gold and foreign currency reserves in the kingdom since 1981.

'No pressure will force Jordan to accept any question on its credibility'

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan does not and will not accept any implicit or explicit questioning of its credibility and honour which it has built over the decades and this was the first and foremost reason for its refusal to accept U.N. inspectors to monitor the enforcement of sanctions against Iraq, according to a senior Jordanian official.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said casting doubts on Jordan's credibility and honour appears to be the main objective of what is discerned as a smear campaign against the Kingdom coupled with pressure.

"We are not smugglers or criminals to accept inspectors checking on us in line with the wishes of someone," said the official. "We are committed to implementing

the United Nations Security Council resolutions and our word should be accepted by the international community."

According to the official, the Jordanian position goes beyond the question of whether any violation of the sanctions against Iraq is taking place in its territory or not and considers the proposal to assign U.N. inspectors in itself as offensive in that it is an implicit undermining of the international credibility and honour of the Kingdom.

"We have spent decades building our credibility and honour and we will not allow anyone to undermine it," said the official.

The proposal — or "idea" as some officials describe it — to post U.N. inspectors at Aqaba with access to the Jordanian-Iraqi border was coupled with an offer of oil supply to Jordan, initially at

international prices and then at concessionary prices, the official said.

Ostensibly, the proffered oil, presumably Saudi, was to have replaced Iraqi crude, which is supplied to Jordan under an exemption granted by the U.N. Sanctions Committee.

In addition, the naval fleet currently patrolling the Red Sea enforcing the sanctions was to have been withdrawn in return for Jordan's acceptance of the proposal, known as "Aqaba Plus."

Although American officials had repeatedly sought to distance Washington from the proposal saying it was an issue between Jordan and the U.N., pressure was applied on the Kingdom to accept it by the U.S.

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Mitterrand visits Sarajevo on daring relief mission

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Agencies) — A firefight between Serb and Bosnian forces at Sarajevo airport Sunday delayed the departure of French President Francois Mitterrand after a six-hour mission to help reopen the airport for humanitarian flights.

During the fighting, which lasted for 20 minutes, Mr. Mitterrand stood mostly outside the terminal building. When it ended, the French president left by helicopter to Split in Croatia from where he boarded a waiting plane to return home.

Mr. Mitterrand had already ordered the French air force to follow him in with the first emergency relief flights to the airport and two Transall transport planes were on their way when the shooting started.

Serb tanks and heavy machineguns on the runway opened up on targets in the fiercely disputed residential district of Dobrinja, reporters at the scene said.

The presidential office in Paris said two Transall transport planes of the French air force were on their way to Sarajevo, each carrying 6.5 tonnes of food and medicine.

Three more flights were expected on Monday. French technicians with the U.N. peace-keeping force in Sarajevo had

cleared shrapnel from the tarmac. Shooting broke out as Mr. Mitterrand returned to the airport after talks with Bosnian leaders in the centre of Sarajevo.

Witnesses said the 75-year-old president did not appear to be in any danger.

It was not immediately clear who started the firing. Shooting has broken out regularly at the Serb-held airport since Serb forces began a siege of Sarajevo almost three months ago.

They are resisting Bosnia-Herzegovina's independence in battles with mainly Muslim and Croat forces, who support secession from Yugoslavia.

As Mr. Mitterrand departed, the Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency reported that Serb forces will turn over Sarajevo airport to the United Nations on Sunday, allowing emergency aid flights to the embattled Bosnian capital.

Tanjug said the airport, would be "fully handed over" to the United Nations later Sunday. But U.N. spokesman Fred Eckhard said in Belgrade it would take much longer to actually open the airfield.

He did not rule out that fights might try to land on their own initiative.

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Italy gets new cabinet

ROME (AP) — Premier-designate Giuliano Amato on Sunday formed Italy's post-war government, ending a two-month period of political drift in which the country lacked a fully effective government.

Mr. Amato has pledged to combat Italy's 64.6 trillion lire (\$42 billion) deficit, to give priority to the fight against the mafia and to pursue the reform of Italy's post-war government system, widely derided as inefficient and riddled with cronyism.

The 54-year-old socialist, a former treasury minister, was sworn in Sunday afternoon. Earlier, he presented a list of cabinet ministers to President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, signalling his success in forming a government.

However, Mr. Amato failed to win support beyond the four-party coalition led by Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti that resigned April 24.

Commentators said Mr. Amato's new government of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Liberals and Social Democrats might not last long, since it has only a paper-thin majority in parliament.

Mr. Amato, speaking briefly after his three-hour meeting with Mr. Scalfaro, said the new government would go before parliament this week for a vote of confidence.

Do not fight history, Arafat advises Rabin

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said on Sunday that Israel's next government should accept the tide of history instead of trying to fight it.

He said Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who lost last week's Israeli election to the Labour Party's Yitzhak Rabin, had been stalling Middle East peace talks.

"Time is running out," he told Reuters in an interview, referring to a Nov. 1 target for interim Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip set by U.S. President George Bush when Arab-Israeli peace talks began last year.

"It is now up to the international community, particularly the co-sponsors of the conference, to take an urgent initiative to set up legislative elections and to establish, for a short period, an interim self-government," Mr. Arafat said.

Mr. Arafat, 62, returned in the PLO headquarters in Tunis on Thursday and has resumed normal work after brain surgery in Jordan of June 1. He is expected to attend an Organisation of African Unity summit which starts in Dakar, Senegal, on Monday.

The PLO leader did not rule out

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Two quakes hit California, kill one and injure dozens

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — The third most powerful earthquake in the United States this century rocked southern California at dawn on Sunday, killing one person and injuring dozens in sparsely populated desert communities east of Los Angeles.

The earthquake, measuring 7.4 on the Richter scale, and a second quake almost as powerful about three hours later set fires, caused skyscrapers to sway, downed power lines and opened cracks in roads.

But the quakes were described as "gentle quakes" by local radio stations because they did not cause major damage in heavily

populated cities like Los Angeles, Las Vegas and Palm Springs.

The first, major quake, which the U.S. Geological Survey said registered 7.4 on the Richter scale, radiated out from a remote stretch of the Mojave Desert east of Los Angeles and was felt as far away as Denver. It buckled highways, collapsed the roof and walls of a bowling alley and caused fires and power outages.

The second quake was centred near Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains, about 30 kilometres west of the first temblor. It was about a magnitude 7,

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Relief effort under way for Somalis in Yemen

ADEN (Agencies) — A ray of hope flickered through the scorching heat Sunday for nearly 4,000 Somalis who fled the civil war in their homeland only to be stranded on overcrowded ships before being taken to a makeshift camp on beach.

"They are coming to life again" after receiving water and food, said United Nations relief official Carlos Zaccagnini.

He said preparations had begun to shift the refugees to an inland site in the next 10 days. "We hope they will be better in the new area where the Yemenis promised to move them," he said.

Many of the refugees say conditions at the beach camps are only a little better than those aboard the ships: The same blazing heat soaring past 40 degrees Celsius (104 Fahrenheit) and little shade from the sun.

At least 155 refugees died aboard two ships before they were allowed to come ashore by authorities in Yemen, a country already burdened with at least 50,000 other Somalis who fled war and starvation in their homes across the Red Sea.

About 3,000 Somalis were brought ashore Sunday, two days

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Rabbani takes over Afghan presidency

KABUL (AP) — Caretaker President Sibghatullah Mojaddidi surrendered power Sunday and a rebel chief named as his successor prayed for God's help in unifying this war-torn nation.

"We have only one condition in our programme, that of unity," said Burhanuddin Rabbani, named Mr. Mojaddidi's successor by a 10-member supreme leadership council of guerrilla chiefs. "We won't take a step without consensus."

An agreement by rebel groups that overthrew President Najibullah and his Soviet-installed regime last April calls for Afghanistan to be converted from a communist to Islamic state. Representatives of several rebel groups will take powerful posts in an attempt to make sure one faction is not all powerful.

Firebrand rebel leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who had boycot-

ted the Islamic leadership, announced that within a week his deputy, Ustad Faeed, would take his appointed seat as prime minister.

The supreme council is to guide Afghanistan towards national elections. No election timetable exists yet that has been agreed to by all parties.

Mr. Mojaddidi, a 70-year-old former Islamic philosophy teacher, surrendered the seat he had been appointed to on April 28 to the leadership council at a brief ceremony in the presidential palace.

"The responsibilities placed on my shoulders are now over. I am happy to turn over power to the leadership council," he said.

The leadership council then named Prof. Rabbani, the leader of the powerful Jamiat-e-Islami

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His Majesty King Hussein Sunday visits an exhibition of Jordanian-made buses after opening the display outside Amman



Jordan geared up to build buses for own and regional needs

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday opened an exhibition of Jordanian-made buses at Marj Al Hammam outside Amman and expressed appreciation of the private-sector company — Elba House — efforts and those of the other industrial businesses in the Kingdom.

He said that this industrial achievement was a source of pride for all Jordanians.

Accompanied by Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Minister of Industry and Trade Abdullah Ensour and other officials, King Hussein toured the

various parts of the exhibition.

Elba House company's board chairman, Usama Khouri, outlined his company's activities.

Eleven prototype buses of various sizes are on display at the fair but the company has manufactured no others so far as it is awaiting orders from Jordan and abroad. Orders, according to Elba House officials, are certain to come in due time.

The director of Elba House factory, Hosni Bargouti, told the Jordan Times that Elba House builds the body of the buses but it imports the chassis and the en-

gine of buses. These include Mercedes, Mitsubishi, Volvo, Scania, M.A.N. and TATA.

Elba House can build according to customers' specifications and needs and has the capacity to build buses sufficient for Jordan and the Arab World and could gear up to any request for any number of buses, Mr. Bargouti said.

Welcoming the King to the fair, Mr. Khouri said that Elba House is proud to say that the bus body building at the company is done by Jordanians at par in quality with foreign companies.

Elba House can now produce up to 1,000 buses annually and hopes to be able soon to enter Arab and foreign markets.

Elba House, established in Jordan 15 years ago, first embarked on the production of prefabricated buildings and steel structures of single and multi-storeys, then it introduced the industry of relocatable cabins, mobile caravans furniture, doors, and kitchens.

In the late eighties, Elba House developed its industrial skills and joined the industry of petrochemical complexes and oil tanks.

Mr. Khouri said Elba House obtained the bus body-building knowhow from Germany's Auerwerth, which has an experience of more than 100 years in this field.

Mr. Khouri said that his company was contributing to national development and through its continued endeavours over the years, has secured revenues of more than \$100 million in hard currency from exports.

Attending the opening ceremony were several cabinet ministers, heads of diplomatic missions and representatives of industrial businesses.

"In (the West Bank), a settlement should be reached with the Palestinians. We cannot ignore their problem," he added. He did not say if he favoured giving up any of the West Bank in a peace settlement.

"Israel's biggest mistake since 1967 has been to ignore the Palestinians, in opposition to Israeli norms," Hadashot quoted Mr. Arens as saying.

Mr. Arens also said in the interview that he decided to retire after Mr. Shamir edged out his out of Likud's number two spot, replacing him with Foreign Minister David Levy.

The 66-year-old Arens, an American-educated aeronautical engineer, has served as ambassador to Washington, foreign minister and twice as defence minister, his present term beginning in 1990.

Rabin election casts doubt over settlers' plans

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (AP) — Yossi Levy put the final touches to his new supermarket in Shaarei Tikva, and phone lines were being laid in Revava. Another humdrum day among the Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

But an undercurrent of dismay was evident. The defeat of the Likud Party in Tuesday's election has cost the settlers their biggest benefactor, and they will soon be dealing with a government full of people who do not particularly like them.

There also were the first signs of a crisis of faith among some Likud leaders over the party's failure to sweep up the country in its dream of a greater land of Israel, teeming with Jews from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean.

"Part of the public does not see in the slogan of greater Israel a suitable or sufficient answer to the complex problems concerning the large Palestinian population in the territories," Defence Minister Moshe Arens said Thursday when he announced his retirement from politics.

"On the morning after the elec-

tion, people here said they hadn't slept all night. It was a feeling of standing before the unknown, not knowing what will happen," said Yoella Kirschenboim, who lives at Revava.

"Of course we're worried," said Noam Slomianski, mayor of the 3,500 settlers of Elkana, a few kilometres down the Israeli-built cross-West Bank highway.

"We expected a change from these elections, but we didn't imagine it would be so sweeping."

Revava, a hillside cluster of 15 mobile homes, went up last year in a hasty overnight snub to Secretary of State James Baker, who was arriving in occupied Jerusalem to coax the Likud government into peace talks with the Arabs.

Now the West Bank's 115,000 settlers have to deal with Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Rabin won the election partly because he promised to cut back on settlement construction and divert the money to job creation and absorbing immigrants.

Unlike Mr. Shamir, Mr. Rabin

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Djibouti announces plan for democracy

DJIBOUTI (R) — Djibouti's President Hassan Gouled Aptidon has said a national referendum leading to multi-party elections would be held in September. And he renewed an amnesty offer to northern rebels provided they laid down their arms. In a speech on Saturday marking the 15th anniversary of Djibouti's independence from France, Mr. Hassan said restrictions on movement in areas of guerrilla activity had been lifted. The northern towns of Obok and Tadjourah had been sealed off by the Djibouti army. Mr. Hassan said a referendum on Sept. 4 would pave the way for the introduction of a multi-party system on Sept. 20. National elections would take place on Nov. 20. On Tuesday, Djibouti offered an amnesty to rebels who have battled government forces for eight months in the north of the tiny Red Sea republic. The Afar-led Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) began a revolt last November. Political analysts said it now remained to be seen whether FRUD would respond to Mr. Hassan's challenge. FRUD opposes the domination of the government by Mr. Hassan's ISSA tribal group — which has been swollen by an influx of immigrants from neighbouring Somalia and Ethiopia.

'Israel-trained commandos fight in Punjab'

NEW DELHI (AP) — Indian intelligence agents trained in Israel are preparing to launch a counter terrorism campaign against Sikh separatists in Punjab, a newspaper reported Sunday. The 100 officers who were trained in intelligence gathering and combat plan to strike next winter, the Pioneer newspaper reported, quoting unnamed sources. Some of the officers had set up roadside kiosks and workshops to mingle with people and gather intelligence near the strongholds of militant groups fighting to make Punjab an independent nation for Sikhs, the paper said. The commandos were equipped with Israeli communication equipment, it said. The newspaper did not give details of the proposed operation or identify the location. About 20 senior army officers recently attended an Israeli workshop on counter insurgency last month, the paper said. A special commando force being raised in Punjab would soon be sent to Israel and the United Kingdom for further training, the paper said.

Yeltsin to visit Turkey this autumn

ISTANBUL (R) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Turkey this autumn, a spokesman for Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said. The exact date of the visit was not fixed. Mr. Demirel met Yeltsin during Thursday's Black Sea summit in Istanbul where 11 states — Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine and Albania — gathered to sign a declaration on economic cooperation.

Israel evacuating Jews from Moldova

TEL AVIV (AP) — Hundreds of Jews in Moldova have been taken by bus from fighting zones in the first wave of an Israeli-sponsored evacuation from the former Soviet republic, an official said Saturday. The rescue is being carried out by Jewish Agency, a privately funded organisation that handles immigration for the Israeli government. Agency spokesman Yehuda Weinraub said there are an estimated 40,000 Jews in Moldova, with about 13,000 living in the war-torn areas of Transnistria and Bendary. Mr. Weinraub said the agency established a special rescue centre in Transnistria to receive aid requests and help those who want to leave. "A fleet of buses has been sent to Transnistria for evacuation if necessary," Mr. Weinraub said. The agency also sent emergency food and medical supplies. Of the Jews who chose to leave, 280 were bused to Odessa in neighbouring Ukraine, and 176 still there would continue to Israel. About 100 Jews went to Kishinev, the Moldovan capital. "Thousands of other Jews" are still waiting to see if the fighting dies down following a ceasefire announced on Saturday, Mr. Weinraub said.

Paper tells Iran to curb links with Britain

NICOSIA (R) — A radical Tehran daily, protesting at a visit by novelist Salman Rushdie to the British parliament, urged Iran on Sunday to curb commercial links with Britain. "Iran should never count on its relations with Britain," said Jomhuri Eslami. "The British share in Iran's market should be limited and Iran should minimise its need for the British market." Mr. Rushdie met a group of members of parliament on Wednesday as part of his efforts to get British government to force Iran to revoke its death sentence against him issued by the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1989 over his novel "The Satanic Verses." The daily said Mr. Rushdie had said the Foreign Office assured him that London-Tehran relations would not be normalised unless the sentence was lifted. "As far as the Islamic republic of Iran is concerned the historic fatwa of the late imam is irrevocable," Jomhuri said in an editorial reported by the national news agency IRNA. "Getting rid of the Rushdie affair and its consequences is London's problem." IRNA said a scheduled visit to Tehran by a British Foreign Office official had been cancelled over Iran's refusal to lift the death sentence. Iran is offering \$2 million for anyone who can kill Mr. Rushdie.

Iranian paper attacks Azeri president

NICOSIA (R) — An Iranian newspaper on Sunday denounced Azerbaijan's nationalist President Abulfaz Elchibey as a demagogue hostile to Iran. The morning daily Abrar said Mr. Elchibey championed the idea of the reunification of the Iranian Azerbaijan region with the new Republic of Azerbaijan north of the Aras River created following the collapse of the Soviet Union last year. The paper said Azerbaijan was advocating policies dictated by Turkey and the United States. Abrar's trade was delivered following remarks by Mr. Elchibey accusing Iran of acting against "genuine principles of Islam." Mr. Elchibey "was expected to adopt a more rational stance after coming to power as Azerbaijan's president... his recent irresponsible remarks... leave no doubt that he is adhering to the policies of the U.S. and Turkey aimed at establishing their hegemony throughout the Caucasus and Central Asia to prevent proper understanding of Islamic ideology by the people there."

Israeli politicians woo Rabin

(Continued from page 1)

the campaign to be as hardline as Mr. Shamir on Israeli "security." He does not want his coalition to be perceived as left wing.

But he will have no easy task balancing demands of his leftist allies in the 12-seat Meretz bloc and such potential partners as United Tora and Shas, two ultra-orthodox parties which backed the Shamir government and together hold 10 seats.

Meretz opposes ultra-orthodox demands for state cash to finance their schools and stricter observance of Jewish law such as banning public transport on the Sabbath. It also rejects exemption from military service for thousands of seminarians.

Another odd match would be Rafael Eitan's rightist Tsomet Party which is committed to keeping the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and expanding Jewish settlement. Meretz wants a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

But Mr. Eitan said: "I don't see it as absurd to sit with Meretz on common national interests."

Mr. Eitan, army chief in Israel's unpopular 1982 Lebanon invasion, quadrupled his seats in parliament to eight on a reform campaign to deny ultra-orthodox military exemption.

Even Education Minister

Arafat

(Continued from page 1)

out discussing proposals for limited autonomy made by Mr. Rabin, who is expected to become Israel's prime minister next month.

"It (autonomy) does not cover the whole problem," Mr. Arafat said. "It is only one point on the agenda, related to a transitional period."

"The new Israeli government has to realise that it can not fight the tide of history, as its predecessor tried to do."

"He (Mr. Rabin) has to recognise Palestinian rights according to international legitimacy and Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which means total withdrawal from Arab and Palestinian lands, including (Arab East) Jerusalem," Mr. Arafat said.

"Arabs and Palestinians have always been serious in their attempts to reach a comprehensive and just settlement," he said. "It was the Israeli government that stalled... the Arab and Palestinian parties are waiting to see how the new government will manage."

When Middle East peace talks

Two quakes shake California

(Continued from page 1)

according to the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. The first quake Sunday was the third strongest in the United States this century. The worst was a quake measuring 8.6 that devastated San Francisco in 1906. The second was a quake that measured 7.7 near Los Angeles in 1952.

"This quake was a monster, a real monster," said Max Deiser, who lives 10 kilometres from Joshua Tree, a town about 160 kilometres east of Los Angeles that was hit by epicentre of the quake.

Seismologist Kate Hutton of the California Institute of Tech-

Rabbani

(Continued from page 1)

guerrilla faction that was instrumental in toppling Mr. Najibullah's government, as Mr. Mojaddidi's successor.

"We have a great responsibility. This is a test, a prize," said Mr. Rabbani, a 53-year-old Islamic scholar as well as guerrilla chief. "It is a responsibility put on

Iraq: Sanctions causing deaths of thousands

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq says the numbers of children dying from shortages of food and medicine are steadily rising as the U.N. embargo hits the youngest and most vulnerable members of its society.

"Ninety three of every thousand children born in Iraq die now," Iraq's Health Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Jabbar Abdul Abbas told Reuters.

"This is almost 300 times higher than the child mortality rate of 25 per thousand we had before the imposition of the unjust embargo," he said, referring to sanctions in force against Iraq since soon after its August, 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

He said 14,678 children under the age of five died in the first four months of this year because of the lack of drugs and food caused by the sanctions.

"The death toll is rising," Mr. Abdul Abbas said, adding that nearly 18 per cent of Iraqi children were underweight at birth. Diarrhoea, he said, killed four out of every 1000 infants born in Iraq. "Before the sanctions it was one for every one thousand," he said.

Essential foods and medicines are exempt from the U.N. embargo but Iraq, deprived of its oil lifeline by the sanctions, says it does not have the money.

Dr. Ala'uddin Mahmoud, director-general of the Kimadia company which used to import most drugs and chemical sup-

Communists still control Kabul, rebel chief says

CHAR ASYAB, Afghanistan, (R) — The leader of Afghanistan's powerful Hezb-e-Islami party, who has refused to join the country's new government, said on Sunday Kabul was still controlled by forces loyal to former communist leaders.

"Communist regiments are not prepared to quit the city," Gulbuddin Hekmatyar told reporters at a military base in Char Asyab, about 20 kilometres south of Kabul.

"(Former Afghan President Babrak) Karmal and his friends are the main authors of the chaos in Kabul," he added.

Afghan rebel forces captured the capital in April after fighting successive Soviet-backed communist governments for 14 years. They were victorious after some government militia forces switched sides.

In the two months since a new Islamic government was formed, former government militia forces led by General Rashid Dostum have emerged as the most powerful group in Kabul.

Mr. Hekmatyar has called repeatedly for them to withdraw from the city as a condition of his participation in the government.

The prime minister-designate, a Hezb-e-Islami loyalist named Ustad Farid, has refused to take

Kuwait says Iranian may have planted bomb

KUWAIT (R) — An Iranian gardener, killed in a bomb blast that has shocked Kuwaitis and brought calls for re-imposition of martial law, may have planted the bomb, according to Kuwait's interior minister.

Sheikh Ahmad Hamoud Al Jabber Al Sabah was quoted by the local press on Sunday as saying the gardener was either trying to plant the bomb or may not have known what it was when he handled it near the home of a member of the ruling Al Sabah family.

Thursday's explosion was the most serious in a surge of violence that has hit Kuwait for the past two months, bringing calls for a tightening of the country's security that has not been the same since Iraqi troops were expelled 16 months ago.

Sheikh Ahmad said the 53-year-old gardener, Abdul Rahman Hassan Khishtar, was apparently meddling with the six to eight kilogramme device which was "the work of professionals."

He would not rule out more acts of violence, which he blamed

Buyers brave elements at Desert Storm auction

DAMMAM, Saudi Arabia (R) — Hundreds of tonnes of equipment left over from the Gulf war were put to auction on Sunday in the second round of what has been dubbed "the sale of the century."

Around 100 Saudi buyers withstood a sandstorm and heat of 40 degrees Celsius (104 Fahrenheit) at an auction yard outside Dammam to bid for goods including the remains of American planes and helicopters and captured Iraqi tanks.

Aggressive bidding saw purchases of around two million Saudi riyals (\$630,000) on the first morning of the 10-day sale.

Auctioneer Marhoon Nasser was well satisfied.

"The prices were good," said Mr. Nasser, who was officially appointed by the U.S. government.

Biggest buy of the morning was lot 76, which included the twisted remains of four U.S. planes, a

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Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 The Monde Sous Marin de Jacques-Yves Cousteau
19:00 News in French
19:15 Weekly Sports Magazine
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Close to Home
21:00 Capital City
22:00 News in English
22:20 Gold

PRAYER TIMES
05:52 Fajr
07:27 Sunrise
12:30 Dhuhr
16:19 Asr
19:50 Maghrib
21:25 Isha

CHURCHES
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedieh, Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Teremania Church Tel. 623666
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772611
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 823824, 654932
Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675991

WEATHER
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be fair and some clouds will appear at various altitudes. Winds will be easterly moderate to fresh, causing dust in desert areas. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly fresh winds and choppy seas.

Min./Max. temp.
Amman 16 / 27
Aqaba 23 / 35
Deserts 14 / 29

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Jordan Valley 21 / 33
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Aqaba 42 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS
NIGHT DUTY
AMMAN:
Dr. Khalil Jabali 740740
Dr. Ahmad Dabbas 791257
Dr. Walid Sawwah 779971
Dr. Salim Dabbas 770751
Firas pharmacy 661912
Fardous pharmacy 778336
Al Asama pharmacy 637055
Nadrovich pharmacy 626772
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Smeisali pharmacy 637660

REDD:
Dr. Mazen Abu Baker (—)
AL Sharah pharmacy (73825)

ZARQA:
Jordan Valley 21 / 33
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Aqaba 42 per cent.

EMERGENCIES
Food Control Centre 637111
Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate 630341
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 605800
Police Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 897467
Complaints 637055
Amman Municipality 661111
Complaints 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone 637777
Repairs 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 773111

HOSPITALS
AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 81381332
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6
Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amn 64244/2
Al-Jalil Maternity 642362
Mallat, J. Amman 636140
Mallat, Shamsi 664171/4
Shamsi Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al-Mushtaq Hospital 67227/9
The Islamic, Abdali 665127/7
Al-Abi, Abdali 664164/6
Islamic, Al-Mushtaq 77101/9
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511/26
Army, Marja 89161/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/20
Amal Hospital 641555
ZARQA:
Zarqa Gov. Hospital (09)963323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)900560

FOR THE TRAVELLER
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)332005, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
09:15 Same (RJ)
10:00 Jeddah (RJ)
10:15 Riyadh (RJ)
10:30 Damascus (RJ)
10:30 Larissa (RJ)

DEPARTURES
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
07:15 Beirut (RJ)
12:15 Montreal, Toronto (RJ)
13:15 London (RJ)
13:25 Frankfurt (RJ)
21:00 Dhahran (RJ)
21:00 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:00 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
22:30 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)
12:25 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
14:30 Istanbul (TK)
19:20 Rome, Beirut (AZ)
20:00 Paris, Damascus (AF)
20:30 Cairo (MS)

MARKET PRICES
Upsteeper price in \$/kg
Apple (red) 700 / 600
Apricot 400 / 300
Banana 500 / 450
Banana (Mukassar) 550 / 500
Beau 550 / 360
Cabbage 110 / 70
Carrot 240 / 200
Cauliflower 80 / 40
Cucumbers (large) 130 / 80
Eggplant 240 / 90
Garlic 600 / 500
Lemon 750 / 650
Marrow (large) 80 / 40
Marrow (small) 120 / 60
Onion (dry) 140 / 80
Onion (green) 150 / 100
Oranges 400 / 250
Peaches 700 / 500
Pine 350 / 250
Pumpkin 450 / 70
Pepper (hot) 320 / 260
Pepper (green) 320 / 260
Potato 240 / 180
Sweet Melon 220 / 160
Tomato 110 / 50
Watermelon 110 / 40

HOME NEWS
IN BRIEFWhite cement
imports allowed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade decided Sunday to allow white cement to be imported and to fix the price of locally-produced white cement. The ministry also decided to allow the import of iron bars used to reinforce concrete in buildings because of the increasing demand in the local market.

Lower House
meeting postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat decided Sunday to postpone the House's Sunday meeting until Monday evening because of the participation of the house members in the funeral of late deputy Nayef Al Hadid.

Danger: Food from
street vendor's

AMMAN (Petra) — The director of the primary health care unit at the Ministry of Health, Mamoun Ma'abreh, called on citizens, Sunday, to advise their children against buying food from street vendors and to avoid feeding them raw vegetables. Dr. Ma'abreh also urged parents to keep a watchful eye on the cleanliness of their children to avoid summer diseases, especially diarrhea. Dr. Ma'abreh said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the number of diarrhea cases in Jordan this summer are at a minimum and that the ministry always investigates the causes of any cases. He affirmed that water pumped to homes is clean and is always examined by the ministry.

Libyans visit science
and technology
council

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Libyan National Committee for Scientific Research visited on Sunday the Higher Council of Science and Technology. The delegation was briefed on the establishment and the goals of the council, as well as its activities and role in serving the Jordanian national development process and scientific issues. Head of the Libyan delegation Taher Al-Jehenn, lauded the council's achievements and expressed his desire to promote cooperation between the council and the Libyan committee which he chairs.

Kabariti talks with
Omani counterpart

MUSCAT (Petra) — Labour Minister Abdul Karim Al Kabariti met Sunday with Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Defence and Security Affairs, Mr. Kabariti conveyed to the Omani official a verbal message from Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker on issues of common interest. During Sunday, the Jordanian side, headed by Mr. Kabariti, and the Omani side, headed by Minister of Social Affairs and Labour Mohammed Al Issa'i, held a round of talks. The talks dealt with ways of enhancing bilateral relations and cooperation in the field of social security for employees in the private sector.

Arab atomic energy
delegation returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the executive council of the Arab Atomic Energy Commission, which was held in Tunis recently, returned to Amman on Sunday. Secretary General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Assem Ghosheh said the meetings discussed recommendations by the scientific sub-committee, proposals by member states, and recommendations by the first Arab conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy. Mr. Ghosheh added that the meetings also discussed Arab coordination and cooperation in scientific research and study and in the possibility of establishing an Arab centre for nuclear sciences.

Turkish delegation
visits RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Turkish parliamentary delegation headed by the first deputy speaker of the Turkish National Assembly, Yilmaz Hacatoglu, visited Sunday the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). RSS chairman Bani Malki briefed the delegation, which was accompanied by deputy Nayef Abu Tayeh, on the establishment goals and activities of the society. He also briefed the delegation on cooperation between the society and similar institutions in the Arab and Islamic countries, particularly with Turkish institutions. Mr. Hacatoglu commended the high scientific level of the society and stressed the need to enhance scientific cooperation between Jordan and Turkey.

Better managed health
services needed — Bataineh

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Health is committed to providing the best possible health service to all citizens despite the difficulties facing Jordan, the challenges of population growth and the ever-rising cost of medical services, Health Minister Aref Al Bataineh said Sunday.

Dr. Bataineh said his ministry's drive to expand health services to all regions of the Kingdom will not lower the quality of its services and that the ministry is keen on employing highly-skilled workers at hospitals and health centres.

Addressing the opening session of a two-day symposium entitled "Quality Assurance in Health Services," organised with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Dr. Bataineh said that the Ministry of Health, was striving to better manage its health services and provide Jordan with the best possible health care.

USAID has provided a three-member team to help the ministry. The team is being headed by David Nicholas, director of USAID's quality assurance programmes.

The ministry's adoption of this programme reflects its enthusiasm in revising its old management system to better quality personnel and upgrade performance, said Dr. Bataineh.

The opening session was addressed by Dr. Adnan Abbas, the Health Ministry secretary general, who chaired a committee that prepared for the two-day meeting.

United States Ambassador to Jordan Roger Harrison also addressed the meeting, calling attention to proper means of channelling funds in the primary health services. He said that caring for people's health is a heavy burden for every country, making quality assurance programmes vitally important.

Dr. Nicholas discussed the quality assurance programme and its benefits to the country. He said that through this programme better use of available resources can be attained.

A group of 25 officials and health workers are involved in the two-day meeting which will examine the prevailing health problems in Jordan and ways to implement the quality assurance programme.

Workshop ends with call to
develop seed network, council

AMMAN (J.T.) — A four-day workshop organised by the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) with the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), discussed future cooperation in the area of the seed production and technology.

The workshop was attended by 12 countries from West Asia and North Africa (WANA) and representatives from international centres and regional organisations.

After four days of deliberation and discussion, the workshop agreed that a WANA seed network should be established and coordinated by a seed council.

The council should represent the WANA region. The workshop also recommended the establishment of a steering committee from five countries of WANA and said that the secretariat of the WANA seed council should initially be at ICARDA.

The workshop also agreed on implementing the following activities through the network: the publication of a WANA seed newsletter, directory and catalogue of seed standards of all WANA countries; a standardised seed certification procedure; an information exchange programme on seeds; and, a regional variety catalogue.

Meeting on human rights
in Arab World ends

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Thought Forum (ATF) ended Sunday a two-day symposium on mass migration, democracy and freedom of expression in the Arab World. It was held in Amman under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the ATF chairman.

According to a statement at the closing session, delegates from the Arab World and foreign countries reviewed research papers related to the Arab World, focusing on democracy, employment and worker migration in the region.

The participants were a selected group of Arab and foreign scholars who have openly discussed democracy-related topics that concern Arab countries, the statement noted.

The symposium was a preliminary meeting for an international seminar which is to be attended by Prince Hassan, who is to invite a select group of seasoned scholars from around the globe. They will discuss democratic and human rights issues in the Arab

World, the statement said. Among the topics discussed at the recent symposium were the rights of returnees from the Gulf states during the Gulf crisis, including giving them back their political and economic rights, along with other refugee issues.

The participants discussed ways to enhance democracy in the Arab World, such as legislation and how Arab citizens can best ensure their civil and political rights, the statement noted.

The return of almost 400,000 expatriates from the Gulf, mainly from Kuwait, prompted the discussion on the expatriates, the statement said. It said that specialists on expatriate and refugee issues from Canada, England and New Zealand participated in the two-day meetings.

Prince Hassan was the main speaker at the meeting giving, an analytical address, that tackled expatriate issues. Among the Jordanian participants were Jawad Anani, an economist, and Munther Haddadin, a specialist on water affairs in the Kingdom.

First JUST reunion held

RAMTHA (Petra) — The Jordanian University of Science and Technology (JUST) on Sunday held its first reunion, gathering together alumni from all years to review the university's achievements.

About 3,750 graduate students attended the JUST reunion and listened to an address by University President Kamel Aljouni who outlined the university's programmes and expansion plans.

Dr. Aljouni also spoke about the university's endeavours to introduce courses to benefit the local community and efforts to help graduates find jobs.

The get together is designed to help graduates conduct intensive discussions, which, among other things, aim to find new ideas for university development, Dr. Aljouni said. The gathering, Dr. Aljouni added is bound to enforce stronger ties between alumni and the university.

The head of the Chemical Engineering Faculty, Dr. Abdul Rahman Tamimi, delivered an address describing the university's way of reassessing JUST academic achievements. The university would like to hear the views of its graduates and to know what problems face them while looking for work, and hear their ideas about new courses that can cater to the needs of the local community, Dr. Tamimi said.

Jordan Times
Tel: 667171

AMO frees reins on exports,
but limits fruit imports

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) announced Sunday that Jordanian merchants and farmers will be allowed to export any type or amount of fruits and vegetables in the next three months, but can import only apricots and red cherries from Lebanon.

Referring to agricultural produce entering Jordan from the occupied Arab territories, the AMO said that oranges from Gaza can be imported at the rate of 40 tonnes a day until the end of the orange season.

It said that carrots can be bought from the occupied Arab territories from now until the end of next month at two tonnes per each dunum of land owned by Palestinians.

The statement on agricultural imports and exports came a day after the Council of Ministers took decisions considered vital to the agricultural sector in the Kingdom.

A statement here said that the Council of Ministers approved a set of recommendations submitted by a special government-appointed task force to deal with problems plaguing Jordanian agriculture.

The committee, comprised of the ministers of industry and trade, finance, planning, labour, water and irrigation, supply, agriculture and minister of state, was

charged on June 8 with dealing with agricultural issues. It was requested by Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker to submit their findings as soon as possible.

According to a cabinet statement, the water and irrigation ministry in cooperation with the Jordan Valley Authority will ensure a steady supply of water to tomato processing plants to help absorb a tomato surplus in the Jordan Valley.

A tomato glut and a poor export market caused tomato prices to plunge in Jordan, according to earlier reports.

Former agriculture minister Mohammad Alawneh was quoted by the Jordan Times last week as saying that potential losses could

reach JD13 million since production costs far exceed market prices.

The Council of Ministers said that in order to avoid a repetition of the glut it is limiting the amount of tomatoes allowed to be grown and that farmers would be guided towards growing other crops in the coming season.

Last month the government announced that it was buying tomatoes at JD60 a tonne.

The Council of Ministers will ask the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO) to buy 60,000 polystyrene boxes to be given on loan to farmers to help package produce for the market, according to the cabinet statement.

Announcement from the Ministry
of Water and Irrigation
Water Authority of Jordan
Invitation For Bids

Date: 29/06/1992
Loan No.: 3306 JO
IFB No.: 35/91/JET

- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank and 4 grants from Canada, Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland in various currencies towards the cost of the Emergency Recovery Project "ERP" and it is intended that part of the proceeds will be applied to eligible payments under the contracts for the purchase of Jet Guileys for ERP.
- The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of Jet Guileys.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the tender documents at the office of the Secretary General of the Water Authority, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan. Telephone 680100. Telex 22439 JO. Fax 679143.
- A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any eligible bidder on submission of a written application to the above address and against the payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 150.
- All bids must be accompanied by a bid security in the amount of JD 27,500, and must be delivered to the above office not later than 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on 28/07/1992.
- Bids will be opened in the presence of Bidders' representatives who choose to attend at 1200 hours; Jordan local time, on 28/07/1992 at the Head Office of the Water Authority at the above address.

Eng. Mutazz Belbelsi
Secretary General
Water Authority

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B. Shmeisani near Birds Garden
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Tel: 692534

In stiller Trauer:
Elisabeth Malek Jarrar
mit Familie

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Mohammed Al-Jalal at the Jordan Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by Samer Obaidat at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of oil paintings by Iraqi artist Molyee Khalifeh at Alfa Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition of Afr France posters at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of new geological maps of Jordan at the British Council.

LECTURES

- ★ Lecture entitled "The Phoenicians: problems and progress in research" by Dr. Patricia Bikal at ACOR — 7 p.m.
- ★ Lecture, in Arabic, on the current Arab-Israeli peace talks by Latif Al Khoul, from Egypt, at the scientific and cultural centre of Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation — 6 p.m.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
& HOUSING

GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE



وزارة الأشغال العامة والإسكان
دائرة العطاءات الحكومية

Ministry of Public Works & Housing

Government Tenders Directorate
Tenders Announcement

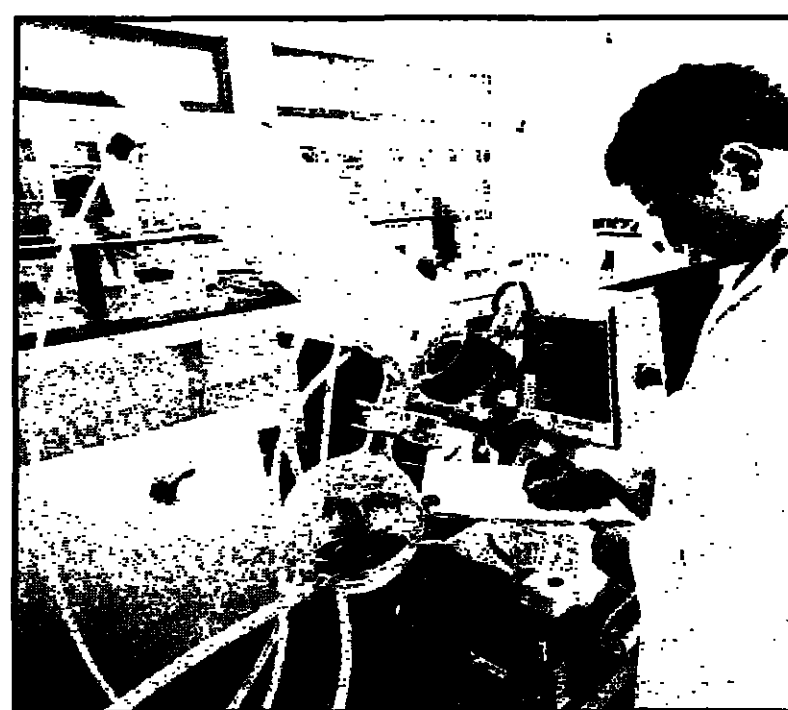
Invitation To
Tenders No (84, 85/92) Wadi Es Sir
Sewage Treatment Plant and Transmission Pipeline

Local Contractors and Korean Contractors in the same field and classification who are interested in participating in these tenders are requested to contact the Government Tenders Directorate at Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Amman, Jordan to receive tender documents starting from 28/6/1992 and in accordance with following terms:

Tender No	Description	Field and Classification of Contractors	Tender Price Non-Refundable
84/92	Work included: A 4000 m ³ /d average capacity sewage treatment facility consisting of the following major structures: Headworks, Administration and Generator Buildings, anaerobic, Aerobic ponds and aeration equipment and system, Maturation ponds, chlorination system.	Sewage Treatment Plant Class A separately or water and Sewage + ElectroMech. or Roads + ElectroMech. or Buildings + ElectroMech. Classification (A or B) partnership between two Contractors only to required specialisation is allowed.	(250),J.D.
85/92	Supply and install Wadi Es Sir Transmission Pipeline a- Reinforced Conc. Pipes (R.C.P) Diameters (500) mm. Length (10450) m. b- Ductile Iron Pipes. Diameter (500) mm. Length (1215) m.	Water + Sewage or roads or Buildings Classification (A or B).	(200),J.D.

- The Project is financed by the Korean Government fund.
- Work Load For - Local Contractors will be considered in awarding.
- Last date for purchase of tender documents will be on 12th of August 1992.
- Site visit will be on August 15th, 1992.
- Korean bidders are requested to submit technical information with the financial offers including present and past experience for relevant project in waste water treatment and transmission pipe line, and the financial status.
- All Materials and Equipment to be permanently incorporated into the project, are exempted from customs and import duties.
- Korean Contractors can participate with Local Contractors as partnership or joint venture.
- Offers shall be submitted to the Government Tenders Directorate before 13:30 local time on Tuesday of August 25th, 1992.

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee
Government Tenders Directorate
Eng. Basheer Al-Jaghbeer



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Khaled Sheeta
Vice-Chairman
Parfeco (Subsidiary of I.G.I. Group), Egypt

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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MAHMOUD AL KAYED

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Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephones: 667171/6, 678141-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Room for democracy

THE STATEMENT issued Saturday by the Algerian Ministry of Defence barring journalists and foreign observers from attending the trial of the leaders of Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) is wrong, to say the least. According to the statement, the trial of FIS leaders Abbassi Madani and Ali Belhadj by a military court in Blida south of Algiers was an "internal affair. It is in a military barracks and we cannot let foreigners in. Also there is not much room inside. Perhaps there will be a communique later."

Perhaps there will be no communique, or there is indeed not enough room at the military barracks, but certainly what happens in Algeria, like what has happened so far, will have a great effect on the Muslim masses and movements all over the Arab and Muslim World.

The only explanation why the Algerian military authorities have decided to bar independent observers and journalists from attending the trial, it seems, is that the trial just like the military takeover of last year are undemocratic, if not totally illegal.

The Algerian military authorities have so far been committing one blunder after another in their dealings with the FIS and the question of democracy in Algeria. Until the Algerian elections of June last year, the FIS had chosen then president Chadli Benjedid's blueprint for democracy and pluralism to attain power. Notwithstanding Benjedid's fiery speeches and threats, the FIS could have been contained and its policies moderated had it not been for the short-tempered military who long before wanted to reverse Algeria's democratic process and suppress the FIS. Since then the new leadership has pushed Algeria further and further into turmoil. Through the banning of the FIS it has forced a very popular movement to go underground and start a war of terror against the establishment.

The Algerian ministry of defence can contend that the trial affair is an internal one, but its implications are far-reaching. The whole of the Arab and Muslim worlds are looking at the Algerian trial with trepidation and apprehension. The two Islamic leaders being tried there face the death sentence. If they get convicted and punished, their ordeal will galvanise the feelings of many Arabs and Muslims who deeply identify with their cause. It is, therefore, not entirely an internal Algerian matter.

So we hope that the Algerian regime would look around at a fast changing and democratising world and assess impact of what they are doing on their own situation as well as on the environ around them.

In the end, the Algerians must know, there is no alternative to democracy and to giving people their full democratic and human rights.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Sunday discussed the attacks on Jordan launched by a number of Arab countries and said that such campaigns can by no means frighten us or succeed in deviating us from our democratic course. The daily said that Jordan has chosen the path of democracy and cannot go back from such path and can never regress towards the obsolete forms of life such as those which still exist in Arab countries. Any Arab country showing fear of democracy is implicitly rejecting human rights at a time when the Arab Nation is on the threshold of a real revolution that would ensure the rights of all people, noted the daily. The paper said that the enemies of democracy in the region are pursuing their hostile campaign against Jordan; but neither the campaign nor the Arab states' fear of democracy and human rights can ever deter the Kingdom from pursuing the goal of full democracy ensuring full rights for all, said the paper. Those attacking Jordan can never hope to win anything from their hostile campaign against the country as Jordan will never abandon its present course, the paper stressed. Jordan, the paper added, continues to call for the creation of a new Arab reality and will continue all efforts designed to ensure that such objective is accomplished.

It seems that evil intentions do exist on the part of the U.S.-Gulf alliance to exert more and more pressure on Jordan and it looks as though the black chapter in Arab history is not yet over, said Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily Sunday. The rulers of the Gulf states, backed by the United States, are stepping up their campaigns on Jordan, finding vent to their hatred of this country and trying by all means to take vengeance on the Kingdom, the paper noted. Jordan has committed no crime except that it chose to support the Arab Nation in the face of conspiracies hatched by the foreign nations, and it seems that the U.S.-Gulf alliance is intent on punishing Jordan for taking this stance, the paper continued. It said that as soon as the Gulf war was over, the U.S.-Gulf alliance started exerting all forms of pressure on the Kingdom — through isolation, trade boycott and other means. The Gulf states and the United States have first accused Jordan of hiding Iraqi rockets, then of helping the Iraqis to arm, of backing Baghdad in its efforts to deter the aggressors, and have consequently imposed a siege on Aqaba, evicted hundreds of thousands of Palestinian expatriates and did all that in their power to increase the socio-economic burdens on the Kingdom, the paper pointed out. Finally, the paper said, the U.S.-Gulf alliance is striving to station U.N. inspectors in Aqaba and on Jordanian territory with the purpose of blackmailing Jordan and subduing its will and stifling its spirit of defiance. The paper said that Jordan, which is totally committed to the U.N. sanctions on Iraq, fears nothing and can never allow any compromise of its sovereignty.

Weekly Political Pulse

THE Palestinian team to the peace process were of course right in wanting to demonstrate publicly and officially the open secret that they are inseparable from the PLO. After all there is but one Palestinian people with one leadership organisation, namely the PLO that represents them. The Israeli notion that the Palestinian people under its occupation are divisible from the Palestinian diaspora is so repugnant to the truth and incongruous to elementary logic. Only the Israeli government wants to believe or deceive itself into believing that it can reckon with just the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the exclusion of the other millions of them either living in refugee camps in several Arab countries or domiciled all over the world in anticipation of the first opportunity to go back to their old homes.

Of all governments, the Israeli should be the first to appreciate and recognise the longing of peoples to their ancestral homelands since it was the first government ever that accorded its people anywhere in the world the "right of return" and the right to automatic citizenship even though all those benefiting Jews had never laid a foot in Palestine in the past. So the massacre that persisted alongside the bilateral and multilateral peace talks between Israel and the Arab parties that the PLO is not an

integral part of the peace negotiations called for an honest end. This is in essence what the Palestinian delegates to the peace talks with Israel sought to demonstrate to Israel and the rest of the world when they met publicly and formally with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and his colleagues in Amman last week.

Legitimacy was on the Palestinian side in this demonstration because the entire United Nations system as well as its specialised agencies had accorded the PLO the status of a sole representative of the Palestinians, all the Palestinians, a long time ago. Honesty was equally on the side of the Palestinians since the entire world knows only well that the charade being orchestrated by Israel that the PLO is alien to the peace process is false through and through.

Yet the Palestinian gambit to reassert the truth at this critical time may be counter productive simply because it stands to heighten the confrontations between Israel and the Palestinians at a time when greater efforts were needed to forge a more conciliatory perspective. There is every fear that Israel's under incumbent Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir would seize upon this opportunity to derail the carefully nurtured peace process especially since it never wanted to join it in the first place. The question that poses itself in this context is whether the Arabs

needed to give the Shamir government an added ammunition to sabotage the peace talks especially since they have yet to achieve any meaningful progress. Besides, there is a growing school of thought that advocates that confrontational postures with Israel may not be the best tool to attain the ultimate objectives of the peace negotiations whether at their bilateral or multilateral levels. Since every party knows that the PLO is the driving force behind the Palestinian peace teams, one wonders if it was necessary to reassert that obvious fact at a time when its rewards may not be the kind sought in the first place.

In retrospect, therefore, the timing of this essential Palestinian move should have been delayed till after the peace talks has begun to bear fruit. Since even Washington and Moscow have in effect accepted to entertain a broader Palestinian participation in some of the multilateral peace parleys, there is already an existing window of opportunity to build on that big power stance at the right moment. At this point in time however the peace process is still very fragile and does not constitute the right moment to push for something as natural and logical as the organic link between the Palestinian delegations to the peace talks and the PLO, the internationally accepted representative of the Palestinian people.

Untimely move

By Waleed Sadi

Bush's role on world's stage: triumphs, but troubles, too

On June 26, The New York Times published the following article on the front page by Thomas L. Friedman.

WASHINGTON — Conventional wisdom holds that there are two George Bushes: the skilled architect of foreign policy and the neglectful caretaker of domestic affairs. Even some people on the Bush team have come to cultivate this image, since it allows them to explain away the president's shortcomings at home by saying he was too busy saving the world abroad.

But in fact, George Bush has also shown at least two personalities in his conduct of the nation's foreign policy. He has often really been the consummate seasoned statesman, but at other times he has seemed distracted and ineffective in a world undergoing dizzying change.

There was the George Bush who, working the telephones and personal contacts with other heads of state, skillfully managed the Western alliance's response to the cataclysmic revolutions in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, helping to insure that one of this country's great upheavals went off relatively peacefully.

There was the George Bush who was the galvanizing force in building an international coalition to roll back the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and strip Baghdad of its weapons of mass destruction. And there was the George Bush who encouraged his Secretary of State, James A. Baker III, to bring together the first full-scale peace talks between Israel and all its Arab neighbours. More recently, it was the George Bush who with Mr. Baker negotiated sweeping nuclear arms cuts with the Russians that were highly advantageous to Washington.

"I think we'd get blamed if things went wrong," Mr. Bush said in an interview, assessing his record; therefore, "we should get credit if they've gone right, and they've gone right. I think handling the changes inside what used to be the Soviet Union has been good, and I am very pleased that ancient enemies are talking to each other in the Middle East. And, of course, Desert Storm was a significant and major accomplishment, because it said to aggressor nations: you can't just take over a friendly country next door."

But there has been another George Bush as well — the one who built up Saddam Hussein of Iraq before the Gulf war in the mistaken hope that money and favours would modify his behaviour. The George Bush whose disastrous trip to Japan early this year only underscored the degree to which his administration had ignored a fraying relationship with Tokyo. There was the George Bush who virtually had to be shamed into giving aid to Russia by former President Richard M. Nixon. The George Bush who after the end of the cold war seemed to lose his moorings and began seasawing between engagement and disengagement in such messy post-cold-war problems as Haiti and Yugoslavia.

And finally, there was the George Bush who, as vice president and president, holds at least some responsibility for the ballooning federal deficit, which has deprived his administration of precisely the dollar resources it now needs to help consolidate the democratic revolutions the United States helped spawn from Managua to Prague.

"When future historians look back on the Bush foreign policy they will find a lot to like about it," argued Michael R. Beschloss, who has written several histories

of American foreign policy. "But they will also find it largely reactive. The new world order was a creation not of George Bush but of Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin. They were the event-makers. Bush reacted constructively and creatively to their initiatives and concessions."

Mr. Bush was most comfortable when he was acting within the boundaries of his traditional cold-war framework. His performance was much less consistent and commanding when the Soviet Union came apart, the cold war ended "and he has been called upon to fashion a new template for American foreign policy," Beschloss said.

If the Bush team came into office with a philosophy, the administration's first foreign policy review described it best. It was dubbed "status quo plus" — preserve the cold-war balance of power where necessary while promoting incremental change in relations with Moscow where openings presented themselves.

While it did not openly disdain human rights, the Bush team's refusal to use trade sanctions to modify China's human rights behaviour and its lack of concern for democracy in Kuwait after the Gulf war underscored that the issue was never its first principle. But the real problem was that soon after Mr. Bush's watch began, the status quo simply collapsed. When it did, the Bush team's instinctive prudence and alliance-management skills seemed to serve the nation well, at least at first. Indeed, when asked what he is most proud of, Brent Scowcroft, Bush's national security adviser, said it was the liberation of Eastern Europe, the unification of Germany and the dissolution of the Soviet empire "without a shot being fired" across the old East-West divide.

"If his public statements are any measure, Mr. Bush was not prepared for this new, highly unexpected role. Indeed, for a president so preoccupied with foreign policy, it seems odd that Mr. Bush has not given even one memorable foreign policy speech. For Mr. Bush, the theories, the speeches, 'the vision thing,' as he put it, always came later — if at all."

"Now, I am not saying we necessarily did this all by ourselves," Mr. Scowcroft said, "but we were instrumental in the way it happened. I think if you asked people 10 years ago if the Soviet Union was going to collapse, would it be this way, I think most people would say no. It is probably going to take place in the context of a grand confrontation."

But prudence is an instinct not a vision. It has its limits, and those limits became clear later in the Bush administration when the president was called upon not to be just reactive. The times required a proactive, creative

leader. If his public statements are any measure, Mr. Bush was not prepared for this new, highly unexpected role. Indeed, for a president so preoccupied with foreign policy, it seems odd that Mr. Bush has not given even one memorable foreign policy speech. For Mr. Bush, the theories, the speeches, "the vision thing," as he put it, always came later — if at all.

Even the hallmark phrase the White House began using midway through the term to sum up Mr. Bush's approach to the changing world came into being by happenstance, not through any real planning.

In late August 1990, Mr. Scowcroft was sitting around the Nonantum resort in Kennebunkport, Maine, talking with White House press aides about how to explain the need to confront the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

"Tell them we can't just let Iraq get away with this — there is a new world order developing," an aide recalled Mr. Scowcroft remarking.

"New world order" — the White House press team liked the sound of that. It was catchy. It was fresh. It had potential. Later, two members of the White House press team were in their office at another hotel, the Shawmut, when Pam Olson, a White House correspondent for CNN, came in.

"We told her it's new world order," one of the officials recalled. "She liked it, and 30 minutes later it was on CNN. So the 'new world order' was born at the Shawmut Hotel. It was really just an accident. The philosophy came later."

By most accounts, Mr. Bush reacted slowly but effectively to the problems that awaited him when he took office. This was Phase I of his foreign policy. Behind the scenes, he helped refashion the world from one in which the United States confronted the Soviet from Germany to Nicaragua to one in which Moscow and Washington could solve problems together in both those countries and in others, too. His aides and allies say that Mr. Bush's work to bring about the peaceful unification of Germany is one of least known but most important acts of his presidency.

"Behind the scenes, Bush stage-managed the outcome," said Peter Rodman, a former member of the Bush National Security Council staff. "He stiffened Chancellor Kohl's spine on the question of staying in NATO, when there were great pressures on him to leave. He stroked Mitterrand to get the French to re-endorse the NATO alliance and also agreed to adapt NATO, to make it less threatening and address Gorbachev's fears. You really could have an explosion and an unraveling, and you had just the opposite."

Mr. Bush's attention to all the parties was undeniably helpful. But Germany would not have reunified smoothly if the Germans had not been willing to buy the Soviets out of Berlin, and had Mr. Gorbachev not been ready to take the billions of dollars that Bonn gave him to resettle his troops and shore up his economy.

And at the same time, it was while Bush was focused on Germany that his administration went on autopilot in the Middle East and slipped into its policy of continuing to build up Iraq against Iran, even when the Iraqi leader's threatening behaviour clearly argued for a new approach.

Bush's instinctive pragmatism also played well in Latin America, where the president dropped the Reagan administration's con-

frontational approach and chose instead to compromise. Again, he was helped by the Soviet retreat and withdrawal of aid from its clients.

"After a decade of civil war, the Bush approach offered space for all of the actors to negotiate terms that permitted peaceful political change," said Robert A. Pastor, a former adviser on Latin America to President Jimmy Carter.

But the same political pragmatism that enabled Mr. Bush to disengage from Mr. Reagan's politically contentious Contra policy in Nicaragua also prompted his administration to focus on the issue only as long as it took to defuse an explosive political problem.

Since its first year and half, the administration has devoted little attention to Latin America. Just when aid and attention are needed to consolidate some of the infant democracies America helped create, the Bush policy for the hemisphere seems to have lost energy and focus.

Mr. Bush certainly acted decisively in December 1989 when he ordered the invasion of Panama and seizure of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega. But the tear gas Mr. Bush inhaled when he returned to Panama early this month was just one more demonstration that the consolidation of democracy is much more difficult than its forceful installation.

The largest challenges Bush faced was the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Even his foes now credit him with deft handling of the crisis after the invasion; he built a coalition unlike any before in modern history. This was Phase II of his foreign policy.

Out of the war, Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker are also given considerable credit for engineering an opening for Arab-Israeli peace.

"The Bush people thought they saw the future almost the way it looked in 1945 — we would be clearly the No. 1 superpower, but the Soviet Union would follow our lead. The two great powers and a few lesser ones would do things together. That is not going to happen. Now we have to shut up or put up, and, since we don't want to put up, we may have to shut up."

The Middle East was one area of the world where the Bush team actually worked to overturn a status quo — in this case the stubborn deadlock over the West Bank.

So far, though, this effort has not produced any concrete results — largely because it has been based entirely on external pressures and not on any fundamental change of view by Israel, the Palestinians, or the Arab states.

But the stunning victory of the Labour Party in Israel this week suggests that Israel may now undergo precisely that sort of internal change. If that leads to a



breakthrough in the peace talks, that will be attributable, at least in part, to the new environment created by the Bush administration's Madrid peace conference.

Phase III of the Bush foreign policy began on Nov. 5, 1991 — the day the Republicans lost the Senate race in Pennsylvania to a Democratic upstart, Harris Wofford.

The White House drew a hard lesson from that shock: Mr. Bush's success in foreign policy had been turned into a political liability because of the perception that it had come at the expense of domestic policy. On that election day last November, Bush postponed his long-planned visit to Japan. Then three weeks later, realising this had been a mistake, he rescheduled the visit, but turned it into an automobile sales mission that was as embarrassing as it was unproductive.

In some ways, Mr. Bush has been hunching back and forth ever since — and not just because of political concerns. The concurrent problem was that, as the Soviet Union disintegrated, so too did the broad framework for the Bush foreign policy.

The Soviet Union had been the main problem, around which Mr. Bush's reactive foreign policy was organised and, later, the main partner for many of its diplomatic endeavours. Once it disappeared, the defining core of the policy was lost, and the administration began having trouble sorting out what exactly was the national interest, where should the United States intervene and with whom this country should work.

As one administration official put it: "There was nothing big to react to anymore."

To make matters worse, foreign policy issues increasingly grew to be intra-state quarrels — ethnic and national disputes, or environmental problems — instead of interstate questions. Rather than dealing with the implications of Iraq's invading Kuwait, the kind of problem the president clearly understood, he found himself called upon to confront Serbia's threat to Bosnia or turmoil in Haiti — situations about which he seemed to know little and care even less.

Even critics of the president acknowledge that he should not have been expected to provide magic answers for these new and beguiling problems. But the administration seemed to find all

these new quandaries disorienting. This seems to account for the oscillations in the administration's dealings with the crises in Haiti and Yugoslavia; first he ignored them, then there was a sudden burst of activity, and then inactivity again.

Traditional foreign policy problems could be dealt with by mobilising troops or negotiating arms control agreements. But the conflicts in Yugoslavia and Haiti, the destruction of rain forests, or the democratisation of the former Soviet Union all required not just creative solutions but money — money for U.N. peacekeeping operations, money to help Russia make the transition from a communist to a market economy, money that is no longer available.

This is so in part because Bush grew to be a victim of the Reagan administration he had helped to lead. The deficit ballooned during the Reagan years. And Reagan administration officials even boasted in memoirs that they hoped that under the burden of a record deficit, there would be intense pressure to starve liberal social programmes.

But years later, that came back to haunt the Bush administration and tie its hands in the one area where it wanted and needed money. As the historian Roland Steel put it: "The huge deficit made it impossible for the administration to fund an activist foreign policy. When all of these opportunities to develop free markets and democracies were out there in Eastern Europe and Russia, we could not afford to nurture them."

The end result argued Stanley Hoffmann, a Harvard University European affairs expert, is the American foreign policy today seems reduced to two conflicting statements: we are the only superpower left, and we are broke so we can't do anything.

"During the first few years," Mr. Hoffmann said, "I think the Bush people thought they saw the future almost the way it looked in 1945 — we would be clearly the No. 1 superpower, but the Soviet Union would follow our lead. The two great powers and a few lesser ones would do things together. That is not going to happen. Now we have to shut up or put up, and, since we don't want to put up, we may have to shut up."

Jeffrey M. Leach

Earth's 3rd belt— highly energetic matter from outer space

By Hans Jörg Fahr

For the first time, scientists from the East and the West are in agreement that the phenomena they have been measuring over the years in the vicinity of the earth can only have one explanation: the earth is surrounded by an additional belt of peculiar, highly-energetic particles. These particles do not come from the earth, or even from the sun—they have their origins in the deepest depths of the cosmos. This confirms a completely new perspective of the earth as the bearer of galactic history.

It has long been known that the equatorial region of the earth is surrounded by two ring-shaped belts, in which strikingly large fluxes of highly-energetic particles are encountered. Direct exposure to such particles poses a serious threat to human life and indeed to any biological substance. The particles concerned are electrons and protons (hydrogen nuclei) having energies of several thousand electron-volts (keV). Because of their electric charge, these particles accumulate and are trapped inside these belt-like regions located on the field lines of the earth's magnetic flux. These radiation belts were first discovered in the early sixties by the American scientist James Van Allen.

According to the latest findings of American, Russian and German scientists, there is evidently a third region between these two radiation belts containing highly-energetic particles, which have energies of the order of ten million electron-volts per nucleon—the boundaries of which flow deceptively and change in time. The highly-energetic, electrically-

charged particles appearing here are evidently from "out of this world". They come from the edges of the solar system and have already accumulated a long and complicated history before they reach the earth. Unlike the two Van Allen belts, where only electrons and protons are found, these particles include heavier charged nuclei such as those of helium, oxygen and nitrogen in particular. In contrast, carbon nuclei, which according to the cosmic frequency of occurrence scale should be present to the same extent as oxygen nuclei, are not to be found—as is also the case for sulphur nuclei. Thus, the composition of this radiation deviates totally from anything previously encountered.

Further out in space beyond the protective magnetic field of the earth, two forms of highly-energetic particle radiation are known. One type originates in the depths of the Milky Way and is known as galactic cosmic radiation, and the other is produced in the eruptive zones—the so-called flare regions—on the sun's surface and is called solar cosmic radiation. Up to the present time, both types of radiation have been investigated in detail using suitable detectors on interplanetary space probes; however, the characteristics obtained are very different from those produced by the radiation in the earth's third belt.

Although this radiation discovered in the earth's belt has a higher energy than the solar cosmic radiation, it is less intense than galactic radiation. In addition, whereas the extra-terrestrial radiation contains highly charged ions, the ions in the radiation from the earth's third belt are only singly, or at most, dou-

bly charged, i.e. they have only lost one or two orbital electrons. How can the existence of this radiation be explained? Or, has anything similar ever been observed?

Agreement now exists within scientific circles that this is, in actual fact, the case. Finally, this breakthrough was simultaneously announced publicly as the common discovery of the Russian, American and German scientists—including researchers from the Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics in Garching near Munich—in Moscow, Washington DC, and Munich. This discovery was made possible thanks to a skeleton framework agreed upon between the then Soviet Union and the USA in April 1987. One of the resolutions passed concerned the forming of a joint working team supported by the Institute for Nuclear Physics (IKI) of the Moscow State University and the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to explore solar-terrestrial relationships.

Through rigorous comparisons of measurements made in the earth's magnetosphere by the Soviet "Kosmos" satellites and beyond it by the American IMF satellites, it was possible to draw the incontestable conclusion that the radiation from the earth's third belt had striking similarities with another known type of radiation, which can also be detected beyond the earth's magnetic field and is known to experts as anomalous cosmic radiation. It is only in the last few years that the exciting story of the discovery of this radiation has appeared to draw to a definite conclusion. Indispensable elements contributing to the completion of the

puzzle included measurements taken in the earth's vicinity and on the way to the boundaries of the solar system by the NASA probes "Pioneer" and "Voyager".

Current theory postulates that a complicated build-up process is responsible for the formation of the highly-energetic particle radiation—the anomalous cosmic radiation. This process begins when electrically neutral gas components from deepest space advance across the edge of the solar system towards the sun and become ionised—electrically charged—through the loss of an orbital electron. In this manner, the now positively charged constituents are accelerated outwards again by the magnetic fields of the solar wind until a region is reached where the solar wind, travelling at supersonic speeds, builds up a shock wave on contact with interstellar matter. In the field turbulence produced here, the particles become highly energised to the extent that they can even overcome the solar wind and travel inwards again.

Thus, the particles can appear as messengers from another world in the vicinity of the earth, and can partially diffuse into the lower magnetic field of the earth when disturbance conditions are suitable. The particles, which were originally singly charged, are here further ionised through collisions with atmospheric gas components and become doubly charged, in which state they remain trapped inside the earth's third belt. Thus, the amazing conclusion to be drawn from the long history of the particles' discovery is that the planet earth is surrounded by an extra-terrestrial belt of matter—the German Research Service, Bonn.

Safer method of killing locusts

ROME—Scientists in Britain have discovered a way of killing locusts without resorting to damaging chemical pesticides. A team from the International Institute of Biological Control has isolated a living fungus, which when sprayed over locust-infested areas, kills the insects without harming the environment.

The fungus strain is *Metarhizium*, whose spores have already proved useful in killing other dangerous pests such as the Colorado potato beetle. Its discovery represents a major step forward in the battle to

find an effective but harmless way of combating the locust, one of the most destructive pests known to man. For decades, locust-infested areas were sprayed with dieldrin, but this is a highly toxic chemical pesticide which builds up an accumulative effect in other animals, sometimes proving fatal.

Dieldrin is now banned in many countries, but the two other pesticides most commonly used—fenitrothion and malathion—have also proved toxic and have wiped out other

insect populations that are useful in the food chain.

The International Institute of Biological Control, a non-profit organisation, camp up with its biological alternative after two years of study by a 10-man team whose members come from Benin, Niger, Britain and the Netherlands.

Aside from its ecological advantages, *Metarhizium* has other plus points, say the British-based scientists. It is cheap and easy to produce in the developing world, can be distributed in ordinary sprayers and can be used to kill locusts of all ages. With chemical pesticides, different doses have to be administered according to

the size of the pest. Locusts can wreak havoc on crops in the space of a few minutes. A swarm of desert locusts can number up to 50 billion and cover 1000 square kilometres. They will eat their way through millet, cattle fodder, maize, wheat, corn and citrus fruits, leaving nothing but stalks and stubble. The countries most at risk are Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Benin, Niger, India and Pakistan, but in the last plague of 1986-1988, the pests also turned up in parts of the Middle East and on the beaches outside Rome—World News Link.

Relief effort under way for Somalis

(Continued from page 1)
After forcing the captain of their ship, the *Gob Wein*, to ram a sandbar 150 metres offshore in a desperate bid to reach land, refugees said the *Gob Wein* left the Somali capital, Mogadishu, on June 5 for the 1,900-kilometre voyage to Aden.

On Saturday they were joined by 600 more refugees from a second vessel, the *Mansour*, which took only three days to reach Aden but had to wait eight more days to come ashore.

They are now sheltered behind fences where they rig scraps of

cloth into sun shades while relief workers distribute food and water and plead for foreign donors to send more aid.

Mr. Zaccagnini, who is supervising the Aden operation of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, said plans were underway to start shifting the refugees to a better place away from the relentless sun and saltwater sea spray of the beach.

Four months of vicious fighting between clans in Mogadishu has killed or wounded more than 30,000 people.

Jordan will not accept question on honour

(Continued from page 1)
However, Jordan also faces other forms of pressure—"from within the region and which cannot but be aimed at discrediting" the Kingdom, said the official.

"Creating the erosion of the image of Jordan and its credibility, I believe, may come from this region of the world, but we cannot and will not accept or tolerate it."

While the source did not spell it out, it was clear that the reference was to Saudi Arabia and some of the Gulf states whose relations with Jordan were strained during the Gulf crisis when Amman campaigned for a non-military solution to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and refused to join the American-led anti-Iraq coalition, which included several other Arab countries.

Misconceptions over "what we are, where we stand and what we believe are a source of concern," the source said, recalling Jordan's established record of following a "centrist policy" and setting an example for democratisation in the region.

"We have always stood for Arab freedom and unity, comprehensive regional and international relations based on respect for each other and cooperation," said the official. "We have always sought to contribute to Arab solidarity, by patching up differences, averting crises and warning of dangers."

Jordan was indeed living up to this record when it rejected the

Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and accepted United Nations resolutions on the crisis, but campaigned for a "solution in the Arab context" to avert the destruction of Iraq—which was the result of the crisis—the official noted.

Whether this position was understood by others or not, it is "baffling and puzzling" for Jordan to see itself coming under pressure and "we do not know why we have been singled out for pressure," said the official, expressing hope that Jordan's positions and approach "will be seen in their proper context in due course of time."

Analysts have suggested that the fast pace of democratisation in Jordan could be a source of alarm for the leaderships of its neighbours, long used to autocratic rule. The analysts say Jordan has always been under pressure, in some form or another, ever since it launched the democratisation process in November 1989 with one of the freest elections in the Arab World.

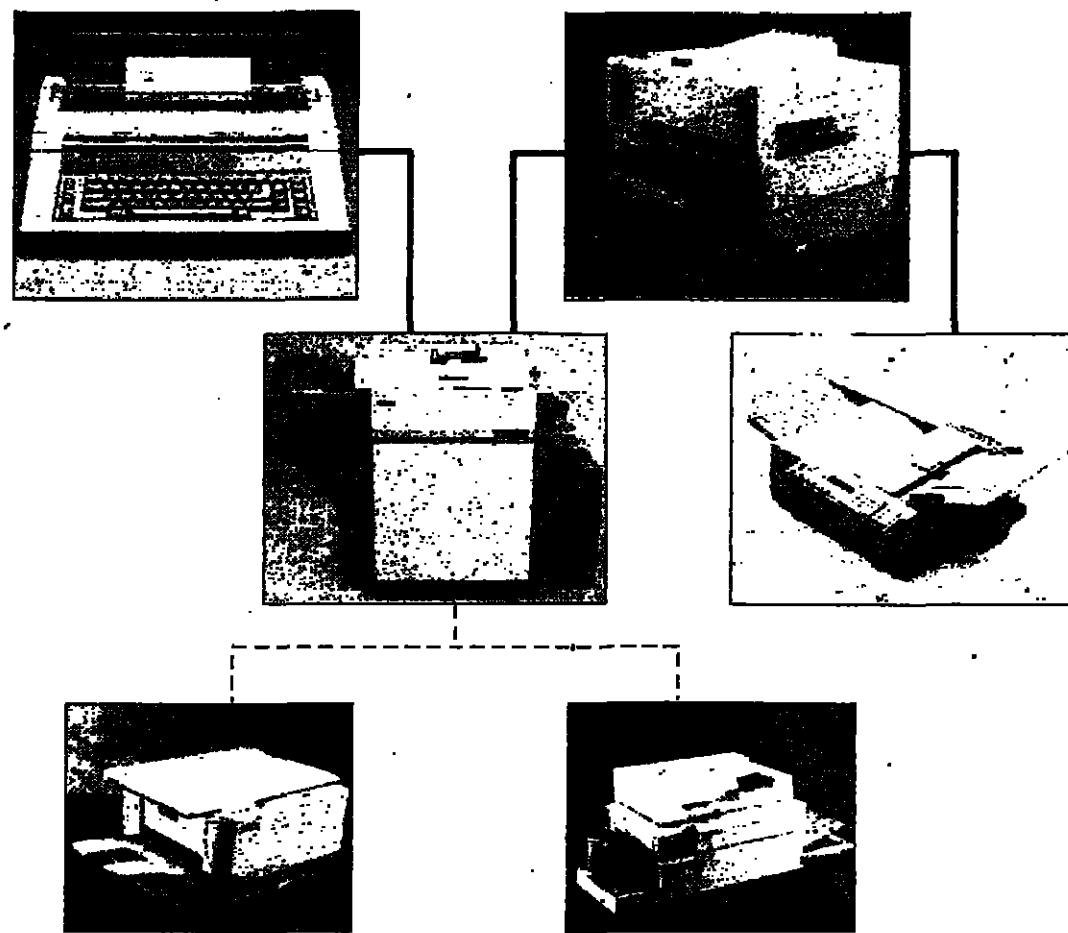
If that indeed is the case, said the official, then it is time everyone realised that "single-man rule, single-party system and politicised armed forces are all things of the past" and that those who refuse to accept the "inevitable" changes are "deceiving themselves."

"Why should we be punished for advocating what is inevitable and what serves the people of the region?" the official asked.

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McEnroe advances at Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — As one door slammed shut on top seed Jim Courier, a chunk of daylight appeared for his fellow American John McEnroe on a fascinating day at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships.

Courier, the world number one, saw his ambitions of winning a third successive Grand Slam title squashed 6-4 4-6 6-4 6-4 by unheralded Russian qualifier Andrei Olhovskiy, blowing the top quarter of the men's singles draw wide open.

The man to benefit might just be the 33-year-old McEnroe, judging by his latest high-octane performance which earned a splendid 6-3 6-4 6-4 victory over another compatriot David Wheaton.

Parading his skills in the warm early evening sunshine, McEnroe showed on ill-effects from his five-set classic against Pat Cash Thursday as he took just two and a quarter hours to clinch a place in the last 16.

With Courier departed, only the 193-ranked Olhovskiy stands between McEnroe and a potential quarterfinal showdown with either France's Guy Forget or Briton Jeremy Bates.

In what would have been a surprise of equal magnitude to Courier's demise, women's defending champion Steffi Graf also stared an early exit in the face on centre court against South African Mariam De Swardt.

The German second seed eventually edged through 5-7 6-0 7-5 in another excellent match which the enthusiastic crowd enticed to Wimbledon by cut-price "people's day" tickets noisily appreciated.

And Agassi, Boris Becker and the dogged local British hero Bates played their part in the entertainment but Courier's defeat dominated many court-side conversations.

How a man with 25 successive wins behind him could lose to an opponent who, until a fortnight ago, had won just one match all year is part of Wimbledon's mystique.

The 26-year-old Olhovskiy, a keen chess player from Moscow, fully deserved his moment of glory which was arguably not quite the aberration it first appeared.

His last two visits to Wimbledon, both via the qualifying rounds, have been ended only by ex-champions Pat Cash and Boris Becker respectively and he has already made the last 16 once before in 1988.

"I was my best win... what can I say," said the good-humoured Russian afterwards. "I did not find his serve too fast. Maybe that's why I did so well."

McEnroe chose the same theme, after recovering from a brief sticky spell in the second set to eclipse Wheaton, a semifinalist 12 months ago.

"If he's capable of beating Jim Courier, he's capable of beating me," he said of Olhovskiy. "I'll have to be ready."

Becker had a brief wobble against American Bryan Shelton, requiring two tiebreaks in the third and fourth sets to shake off a player ranked 68 places below him 6-4 3-6 7-6.

He should be wary too of his next opponent Wayne Ferreira of south Africa, whose growing assurance on grass was again demonstrated in a 7-6 6-1 6-0 victory against Mexico's Luis Herrera.

Agassi was detained for only a couple of hours in beating compatriot Derrick Rostagno in straight sets, commenting afterwards: "I feel good about the way I played to get through that. Going into the match I was extremely nervous about how un-

predictable and how dangerous he can be."

Bates kept the home fans on tenterhooks before finishing France's Thierry Champion 6-4 in a fifth set, making him the first British man to reach the last 16 since 1982.

He now faces another Gallic challenger in the ninth seeded Forget, who had earlier seen off a rather distracted Henri Leconte 7-6 6-3 3-6 6-3.

Graf was surprised by the weight of the 21-year-old De Swardt's serve after two previous matches in which she had dropped a total of three games.

"Every time I had chances to break she just served amazingly. I felt good but it was a very difficult match."

Three other women seeds were less fortunate. Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere of Switzerland, seeded ninth, Czechoslovak 11th seed Jana Novotna and 16th seeded Judith Wiesner of Austria all disappeared in straight sets.

Most unexpected was Novotna who deprived herself the chance of a fourth round clash with Graf by losing 6-3 6-3 to American Patty Fendick.

She saved two match points in successive games but, in the ninth, served a double fault to make it a case of wasted energy.

Gabriela Sabatini put the heartbreak of last year's Wimbledon final behind her Saturday. "I feel much more confident," the Argentine said, after beating fragile-looking Japanese Rika Hiraki 6-0 6-4 on a sunny centre court to reach the last 16.

"I'm serving a lot better, I'm being more adventurous, my volley's much better too. I feel very good."

But the memories of last year were never far away. Sabatini, the second seed again

this year, lost the 1991 final to Graf when all seemed won.

Bidding to become the first Argentine to win a Wimbledon title, she ran away with the first set 6-4, lost the second and then led the third 5-4 and 6-5 before losing 8-6.

Two match points squandered, a dream vanished.

It was almost as if her confidence in her own abilities had suddenly failed her just when most needed.

Sabatini has learned from the experience.

"I don't think 1991 was a disappointment," she said seriously although not entirely convincingly. "I played a very good match... it was just a matter of probably one ball, one point and I got over that very..." she paused.

"I mean soon," she continued. "Of course I remember sometimes, but in a very positive way."

Her progress through the singles draw this year has so far been markedly low-key, deceptively effortless.

The shy Sabatini, a crowd favourite because of her dark Latin looks and sparkling tennis, has escaped the unwanted attentions of the media, more intent on monitoring the grunts of Monica Seles or the thoughts of Jennifer Capriati.

She is grateful for the lack of attention.

Argentine journalists present were convinced she looked trimmer and leaner than last year and questioned her eagerly on her pre-match preparations and dietary habits.

Sabatini answered them all patiently: "It's the same healthy diet as ever," she said. "It's nothing special."

The food may not be. The year may yet be.



John McEnroe

Sainz optimistic after New Zealand Rally win

AUCKLAND (R) — Carlos Sainz is optimistic about regaining the World Rally Championship after his victory in the Rally of New Zealand Sunday.

The Spanish driver has taken a 15-point lead at the halfway point in the series but, perhaps more importantly, he feels his Toyota team is beginning to overcome problems that have affected his performance this season.

Sainz, the 1990 champion, has 77 points but he has contested one more round than Finland's Juha Kankkunen (Lancia) who has 62, and two more rounds than Didier Auriol of France (Lancia) who has 60.

Drivers can enter up to 10 of the 14 rounds, and count their best eight results for the championship.

"It was very interesting here," Sainz said after his victory. "It will still be very difficult but we learned some new things about the car and I feel more optimistic about the championship now."

Sainz won 25 of the 38 special stages but had to survive a period on the second day of the rally when his tyres were not working well.

Refinements to the car improved its handling and he took command over the two final days.

In the absence of Kankkunen and Auriol from this event, Sainz's initial competition came from the three-car Subaru team of Ari Vatanen, Colin McRae and Possum Bourne, but all three blew their engines in the first two days.

Atletico Madrid beats Real in Spanish Cup final

MADRID (R) — Atletico Madrid took a place in the European Cup Winners' Cup for the second year running when they beat city rivals Real Madrid 2-0 in the Spanish Cup soccer final.

Highlight of an otherwise rather scrappy match in Real's Bernabeu Stadium was a truly great goal by Atletico captain Paulo Futre, which sealed the issue for the less fashionable Madrid club.

The Portuguese international ran at full tilt on to a pass from midfield by Manolo Sanchez in the 28th minute and, without breaking stride, outstripped a defender and crashed home an unstoppable drive from an acute angle.

The defeat capped a wretched end to the season for Real Madrid, who led the league championship slip to Barcelona in the dying minutes of the last game after leading the table for 35 out of 38 weeks, and were always second best to Atletico in the struggle for the cup.

They suffered the indignity of missing a second half penalty, which could have put back in the game.

Atletico, who finished third in the league and were already sure of a UEFA Cup slot, put one hand on the trophy in the seventh minute when midfielder Bernd Schuster crashed home a free kick from outside the penalty area.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSH
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PUT PRESSURE ON THE OPPONENTS

Both vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ Q 5 4
♥ K J 8 5 2
♦ K J 5
♣ K 9

WEST
♠ 9 6
♥ A 7 6
♦ 6 4 3
♣ J 10 8 4

EAST
♠ 10 8
♥ Q 10
♦ 10 9 8 2
♣ 7 6 5 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A K J 7 3 2
♥ 4 3
♦ A 7
♣ A Q

The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.
How would you play this hand if you were declaring six spades? Let's suppose that you get there on a power auction such as above. Once North makes it clear he is not taking a courtesy preference to your first suit, it would be pusillanimous of you to refrain from bidding a slam in the light of partner's initial two-over-one response.

Obviously, the fate of the hand rests on how you guess the hearts,

assuming East does not have both missing high honors. Most players we know would win the opening lead, draw trumps and then cash a few winners in trumps and the side suits.

Since neither defender is likely to make a revealing discard in hearts, it all comes down to a guess. Those declarers who fudgedly postponed the moment of truth would then lead a heart and squirm for a while before making a decision. Some would cast their eyes heavenward looking for divine inspiration, which is unlikely to come; others would apply some pet theory that the queen always lies over the jack, or on odd-numbered days you always finesse the jack.

In his Bols bridge tip, Bobby Wolff suggests that you should lead a heart at trick two! Few defenders, holding the ace, would have the presence of mind to duck smoothly. Indeed, Wolff says that if West does duck smoothly, you will be right more often than not by electing to finesse the jack rather than rise with the king.

Wolff's advice: Make yourself more difficult to play against. Play confidently with a steady demeanor and consistent tempo, and you will find your results will improve considerably. Amen!

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

St. Jovite wins Irish Derby

DUBLIN (R) — Top Irish colt St. Jovite Sunday avenged his Epsom defeat by Dr. Devious, running out an effortless 12 length victor of the Irish Derby. St. Jovite, the 7-2 second favourite, ridden by five-times Irish champion Christy Roche, hit the front as the 11-horse field swung into the straight. From then on the \$613,000 first prize was never in jeopardy. St. Jovite, ill at ease on the Epsom comeback where he was suffering from an injured knee, was for better suited by the galloping and testing Curragh Track, headquarters of Irish racing. John Reid, aware of the danger, set off in hot pursuit on 5-4 on favourite Dr. Devious but could never get in a effective challenge.

Alesi survives crash

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Frenchman Jean Alesi survived a high-speed crash Friday when his Ferrari spun off and hit the barriers during testing. Alesi, driving the Ferrari F92, lost control as he entered the corner and ended up splitting his helmet in the impact. He suffered a badly strained neck and a heavy blow to the head but is expected to be fit to drive in next week's French Grand Prix.

Sanderson qualifies for 5th Olympics

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — Tessa Sanderson, the 1984 Olympic women's javelin champion, became the first Briton to qualify for a fifth Olympic Games. Sanderson, 36, won the British Olympic trial with her first throw of 63.26 metres. "People dream of going to just one Olympics but going to five is something else," she said. "I know I am capable of winning that gold medal."

Waddle signs for Sheffield Wednesday

SHEFFIELD, England (AP) — Former England striker Chris

Waddle has signed with Premier League club Sheffield Wednesday in a \$1.86 million move from French club Olympique Marseille. The deal was closed between Sheffield manager Trevor Francis and Marseille President Bernard Tapie after four hours of talks in Paris. Waddle said: "I've had three good years with Marseille and, ideally, another 12 months would have been fine for me. But I always knew I was coming back to English football eventually and I'm pleased it's with a northern club." English league champion Leeds and Waddle's home-town club Newcastle were also chasing the 31-year-old.

Agassi sells well, Seles poses problems

LONDON (R) — Andre Agassi is selling more postcards than any other player at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships but Monica Seles is posing problems. The reason has more to do with hairstyles than the popularity of the women's world number one, who missed the 1991 championships in mysterious circumstances. "The women players can be a problem because they keep changing their hairstyles," said Maureen Allan, manager of the shop at the Wimbledon Museum. "But we are still selling postcards of Seles with her old hairstyle." Flamboyant American Agassi can sell anything.

5 Scottish clubs plan breakaway league

GLASGOW (R) — Scotland's top five soccer clubs have said they planned to break away from the Scottish League and form a new "super league." Aberdeen, Celtic, Dundee United, Hearts and Rangers all delivered letters to the league announcing their intention to resign from it. Their plans for a Scottish Super League designed to replace the premier division are contained in a report entitled "Scottish football — the way forward." The report commissioned from an Edinburgh firm recommends an eight-club league playing each other four times, a super League Cup and a British Cup involving the top five Scottish clubs and the top 11 from the new English Premier League.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY JUNE 29, 1992

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Associates are most vital to you at this time. Be sure to make suggestions that are worthwhile and positive in nature. Be charming and show that you are totally cooperative.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) An older person from a different background to yours sees how you can effectuate changes that are exciting and helps you to put them into motion.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) A new idea how you can please your attachment occurs to you early but it will be necessary that you make some radical changes to make best use of it.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) A long time associate who understands your desire for an improved public image brings pressure to bear on an influential person to aid your wish.

SCORPIO CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Start the week more inspired to do whatever your activities with more enthusiasm and elation and you have this chance to please those in power.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Your usual pleasures need a tuning up or improvement by one who is an expert at changes, then you can enjoy a different manner of appreciating fun.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Lots of things can be done at

your residence to make it more operative and you will find also that this adds value to your possessions.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You can make arrangements with close companions for recreation that all of you enjoy then get off with a different associate who is dynamic.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Money matters can be better arranged with or for your family before you get into those other activities that claim so much of your attention.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) This day is your to get in touch with or let your correspondence know you are appreciative of their contact with you, then enjoy pleasures.

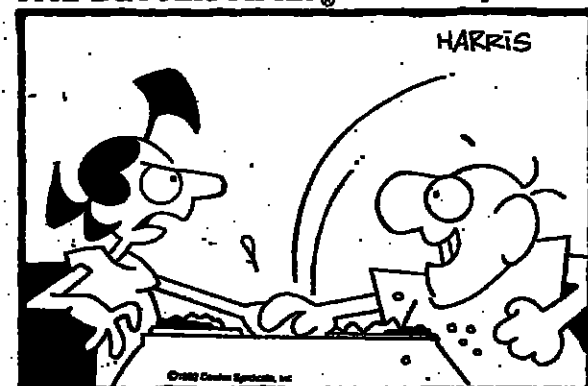
CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Take some time out to put some modern touches to your property then you will be able to do whatever pleases your own class and be happy.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Think about what you can do to please longtime depressed intimate after which you can get off to be with some exciting personalities.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Look for ways to make your family happier by some pleasant surprise then you will be able to get into your material concerns and solve them in unusual ways.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I only wanted some romantic hand-holding! I wasn't trying to arm wrestle you for the last pork chop!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SYHIF

NORDE

FEYGIF

CLINEP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "EDIBLE"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AVAIL FROZE BLOODY CLEAVE

Answer: He finds incredible—what some others find—EDIBLE

THE Daily Crossword by Harvey L. Chew

ACROSS

1 Pressure group

5 Turner and Louise

10 Froth

14 Ms Moreno

15 Harangue

16 Picasso victim

17 Abstaining from alcohol

18 Lawyer: abbr.

20 Straight man

21 Constests

23 Scul

24 Weight allowance

25 Blew gently on a flute

28 Strunk in fear

32 Hostilities

33 Prevent

35 Alone

36 — part (cameo)

37 Evil

38 Bill's pal

39 Nymph who loved Narcissus

41 Lady

43 Office worker: abbr.

44 Come in again

46 Egyptian king

48 Experience

49 Red or Black

50 Bridge section

53 Travesty

57 Departed

58 Honest

60 Fairy tale

61 Beginning

61 He presses his suit

62 Part

63 Lost slowly

64 Coin receivers

65 Do the crawl

DOWN

1 Shingle: abbr.

2 Fuzz

3 Bismarck

4 In — (convinced)

5 Extended far upward

6 Investment vehicles

7 Carp

8 Particle of matter

9 Legislator

10 Carriages

11 In financial trouble

12 Entr' —

13 Hall-of-Famer

14 Spanish Fr.

22 Marble

26 Secure

27 Uncommitted

28 Prohibit

29 Closet liner

30 Run off and marry

31 Porcelain

34 Small boy

40 Dance

41 Sothers by ripening

42 Fresh guys

43 Carriers

45 Asian holiday

47 Repast

50 Duos

51 Auberjona of "Dance"

52 Chemical compound

53 Akin to music

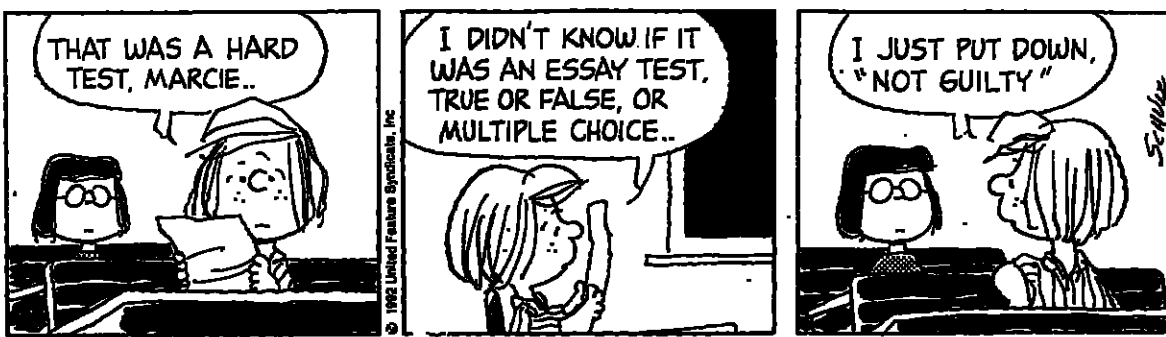
54 Declare publicly

55 Cold cuts store

56 Sh. type

59 Also

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



Financial
Markets
Jordan Times
in cooperation with
Cairo, Amman Bank

Foreign Exchange Market Summary (June 22-June 26, 1992)

AMMAN — Dollar exchange rates witnessed substantial declines over the past week due to the release of U.S. economic data with negative results, and expectations of further easing in Federal Reserve (Fed) policy. The U.S. unit thus ended the week an average of 2.5 per cent lower against European currencies and 1.1 per cent lower against the yen.

Dollar exchange rates shadowed the Dow Jones Industrial Average Monday. As the index plunged by 30 points at the start of trading, the dollar declined, only to recover before closing on technical short-covering.

The dollar witnessed further declines during European and early New York trading Tuesday. The decline was attributed to a higher than expected annualised growth of nine per cent in German money supply M3, coupled by comments from the Bundesbank President indicating no change in German monetary policy. The dollar recovered yet again on technical short-covering before the New York close, however, closing at its highest levels of the week at 1.5663 marks, 127.29 yen and at 1.5625 dollar to the Sterling pound.

Wednesday witnessed a dollar relapse. Disappointing durable goods orders figures, which were reported to have declined by 2.4 per cent in May, combined with comments by President George Bush, in which he urged the Fed to lower interest rates further, to bring about a sharp dollar retreat.

The dollar remained on a downward path Thursday, at the release of weekly U.S. money supply figures revealing a \$2.6 billion decline. Negative dollar sentiment was exacerbated further by an increase in Jobless Claims by 16,000 during the last week of June. As dealers looked ahead to the Federal Reserve FOMC meeting next Tuesday, the dollar fell to its lowest levels of the week against the yen and the pound on expectations of further Fed easing. The U.S. unit closed Thursday at 1.5368 marks, 125.17 yen and at 1.8980 dollar to the Sterling pound.

Friday witnessed some consolidation in dollar exchange rates, supported by higher Personal Income and spending data for May, which grew by 0.3 and 0.5 per cent respectively. Expectations of a further widening in the interest rate differential between the mark and the dollar resulted in a still lower dollar, at 1.5353 marks, at the end of the week.

As for this week, observers still see room for the dollar to fall to 1.5000 marks, particularly if the FOMC meeting results in yet another U.S. interest rate cut.

New York Closing Rates for Major Currencies Against the U.S. Dollar

Currency	19/6/92	26/6/92	Percent Change
Sterling Pound	1.8585	1.8945	1.94%
Deutsche Mark	1.5743	1.5353	2.54%
Swiss Franc	1.4200	1.3805	2.86%
French Franc	5.2985	5.1605	2.67%
Japanese Yen	127.03	125.67	1.08%

USD Per STG

Euro-Currency Interest Rates

Currency	1-Month (%)	3-Month (%)	6-Month (%)	1-Year (%)
U.S. Dollar	5.81	4.43	3.75	4.25
Sterling Pound	9.93	9.68	9.93	9.87
Deutsche Mark	9.59	9.50	9.62	9.62
Swiss Franc	9.12	8.62	9.00	8.56
French Franc	10.00	9.87	9.93	9.90
Japanese Yen	4.62	4.34	4.68	4.31

Interbank bid rates for amounts exceeding 1 U.S. Dollar, 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	.672	.674
Sterling Pound	1.2720	1.2784
Deutsche Mark	.4373	.4395
Swiss Franc	.4852	.4886
French Franc	.1301	.1308
Japanese Yen	.5340	.5367
Dutch Guilder	.3881	.3900
Swedish Krona	.1211	.1217
Italian Lira	.0578	.0581
Belgian Franc	.02125	.02136

* Per 100

Egypt raises petrol prices

CAIRO (R) — Egypt raised petrol prices by about 25 per cent as part of an economic reform programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Motorists who stopped at filling stations after midnight were told of the new rates, which took the price of a litre of high octane petrol to one Egyptian pound (30 cents) from 0.8 pound (24 cents). Lower-grade petrol went up to 0.9 pound (27 cents) from 0.7

A litre of high grade petrol now costs three times what it did three years ago.

The rise had been widely expected to be enforced by July when a 20-per cent wage increase ordered by the government is due to take effect. It followed a 25-per cent rise in prices of lubricants last month.

Egypt, which signed an agreement with the IMF 13 months ago, is committed to a reform programme that would abolish state-imposed price controls and steer the country towards a free-market economy.

Critics of Jordan International Bank come under Hadid hammer

By Samir Shafiq
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The article on Jordan International Bank (JIB) was published at a time when it couldn't have been more damaging," Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) General Manager Jawad Hadid told the Jordan Times on Sunday.

Mr. Hadid said the article, published June 8, 1992, reflected negatively on JIB, its shareholders and the Kingdom's international banking image when the bank was beginning a "fresh start" after building up its capital, improving its loan portfolio and setting up a new strategy to strengthen its presence in Britain and Europe.

He noted that the bankers interviewed in the June 8 article were not fully aware of the recent steps taken by a "strategy committee" in laying down the key functions which JIB would be emphasising in its new drive to expand and boost its operations, especially between Jordan and Europe. He, however, declined to blame the Housing Bank and the central bank for not providing the necessary information.

The strategy committee, which includes Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Deputy Governor Michel Marto, Amman Bank for Investment General Manager Maher Shukri and Mr. Hadid, has drawn up a new framework and defined a new vision for JIB operations and advancement.

Mr. Hadid pointed out that the committee's recommendations for reinvigorating JIB would be debated and discussed thoroughly at a board meeting to be held in London on July 13, 1992.

Mr. Hadid admitted that JIB was hit by credits that turned sour in 1983 and 1984 but, he asserted, the situation would not have been felt had the bank's capital been bigger. The bank's balance sheet is in a good shape now, enjoying the entire confidence of shareholders and, more importantly, of the Bank of England, which supervises JIB's operations.

"It is because of this improvement and the folding of past unprofitable years that I was shocked to read your negative assessment of JIB while flying back home recently," the ABC (Jordan) chief said.

He did not hide JIB's shortcomings over the past few years; as he openly mentioned the weak marketing and the low communication level between the bank and, mainly, Jordanian businesses and banks. However, Mr. Hadid said the real and most pronounced weakness was in JIB's "not only small but very tiny capital base by London standards."

Mr. Hadid agreed that JIB would never be able to compete with London's big banks because, after all, it was not set up to rival banking giants.

"Our vision for JIB is to be a bank specialised in providing private banking services, especially for non-resident Jordanians as well as other Arab customers," he explained. "JIB cannot be a department store. We want it only to be an attractive and profitable boutique bank."

Mr. Hadid highlighted that JIB plans to focus more on financing trade between Jordan and Europe. He said that by increas-

ing the bank's capital to £20 million by the end of this year (and hopefully to £30 million in 1993), JIB would be better positioned to widen its scope of business, the size of its transactions and to recruit the expertise necessary for the diversification of its activities.

Stressing the main role of private banking, Mr. Hadid emphasised that JIB would capitalise on fee-based business and lessen its reliance on earning interest from risky assets. He said any lending would be on a solid, secure and selective basis, noting that sovereign lending has been stopped.

Revealing that approximately £250,000 was earned in 1991 from fees on processing and confirming export letters of credits in line with its new policy of focusing on fee-based services, Mr. Hadid estimated that the bank could earn more than £400,000 this year from only this type of business, reflecting increased growth and reliance on non-credit activities.

The ABC (Jordan) general manager brought another positive and important element to the advantages of JIB when he mentioned that the bank was the most liquid British bank, reflecting a highly safe net for its depositors. Moreover, the equity/assets ratio of 12.5 per cent reflects a solid capital base in terms of solvency.

As such, JIB should be regarded as a safe home for Jordanian and Arab depositors and businessmen alike, Mr. Hadid said, adding:

"There is an irrevocable undertaking by all directors not to have access to any information about JIB deposits except for inter-bank placements."

Further allaying the fears of hesitant potential depositors, he stressed that confidentiality was strictly guaranteed by banking practices in England and that JIB fully abides by British regulations as it operates under a United Kingdom licence.

Moreover, he pointed out, JIB was active in foreign exchange business at the retail level to cater for the needs of smaller banks in Jordan, and other Arab countries in addition to other small or medium-size institutions, when such needs cannot be looked after



Jawad Hadid

by bigger banks.

Mr. Hadid turned over more pages of JIB records and pointed to the wrong decision a few years ago to close JIB's representative office in Amman. He said that under the new recommendations to revitalise the bank's links with Jordan was a proposal to reopen the representative office.

Mr. Hadid hit back at critics of JIB's structure, noting that any comparison to UBAF, Arab Investment Company or any other similar consortium was irrelevant to the JIB status.

"The structure of JIB has no political element in it neither conflicting financial interests among its shareholders as was the case with other Arab consortium banks thus, enabling JIB to follow a path of successful continuity," he explained.

"Some shareholders want more participation in decision making at board level," he said. "Well, under the new proposed plan, a shareholder can enjoy a permanent seat on the board of directors if its equity rises to 12 or 15 per cent of the bank's capital."

A banker who ridiculed the profit estimation of Zuhair Khoury in the June 8 article, was pointed by Mr. Hadid.

"Khoury's estimation is correct and the total expected profit is not solely linked to the capital increase. Assume the £5 million were invested at 10 per cent yield then the earnings would be only £500,000... meaning that still some £300,000 are yet to be

earned from JIB's operations to fulfil the £800,000 estimation," he emphasised.

Mr. Hadid continued to blast Yousef Abu Loha of Real Estate Financing Corporation (REFCO) for complaining of the loss from the JIB investment.

"JIB enabled REFCO to hold an investment in sterling pounds which yielded them almost 100 per cent profit. Otherwise REFCO would have been limited to investment in Jordanian dinars and they would have ultimately lost," he said.

Mr. Abu Loha, who visited the Jordan Times on Wednesday evening, denied mentioning "not worth keeping" as a reason for REFCO's decision to end its investment in JIB.

"It was a management decision which I don't know anything about. That's all," he said requesting a correction.

Mr. Hadid reminded this writer that JIB was highly solvent and extended valuable assistance to its clients during the Gulf crisis. He even pointed out that JIB was following a prudent policy of extending money market lines to prime banks only and thus avoided dealings with the now-defunct Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI).

The ABC (Jordan) head affirmed that JIB was entering a new era since it completed all the necessary provisions for past doubtful loans and concluded by reading a fax message he had just received from a London newspaper.

"See what the Jordan Times had caused us. I have received so many inquiries about JIB after the article was published and many wanted to know what's happening to the bank," he said.

Noting that many institutions were seeking to capitalise on JIB's valuable British banking licence, Mr. Hadid said:

"The goodwill of the bank, the diversified base of its clients on both sides of the balance sheet and its forthcoming transformation into a European bank, rather than only a British bank, have lured some investors to come up with proposals to buy the bank's licence at a premium. The board of directors has not even bothered to look at such proposals."

U.N. report says free market not an answer for all ills

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations said Sunday that over-reliance on market forces could be self-defeating and that too much emphasis on reducing budget deficits was hindering growth in the West.

In a 227-page World Economic Survey, the organisation forecast that the global economy might recover by one per cent this year and as much as three per cent in 1993 but this would have little impact on unemployment.

This prediction is similar to some other major economic surveys but the U.N. report is more pessimistic, saying the recovery is fragile because the emphasis is on bringing down inflation rather than promoting investment.

By 1993, it said, unemployment would be about seven per cent in the world and about 10 per cent in western Europe. Inflation would be held in check and

guarding the environment.

Although the report backs medium-term goals to reduce government deficits, it says the United States, Germany and Japan would be better off with half the budget cuts - they plan.

If the United States also restored a 10 per cent tax credit to boost private investment by 1996, it could add \$200 billion to the world's total investment, the survey said.

But it warned that too many governments were capitalising on the day-to-day fluctuations of foreign exchange markets.

"Financial markets react negatively to any announcement of a policy of economic stimulation that they suspect of being inflationary. The result is likely to be a rise in the interest rates demanded," the report said.

"So governments anxious for market confidence press for wage repression and zero inflation," it noted.

But it said the social cost of driving down inflation was likely to be very heavy and would discourage investment.

"There is in fact no other way to resolve the economic and political crises multiplying in the world community than to give priority to the restoration of growth," the survey said.

Only then would the world be able to realise a "peace dividend" as shifting resources from military to civilian uses was nearly impossible during years of economic decline.

So far, it said, the peace dividend had been "frittered away in budgetary squabbles in the West and engulfed by economic chaos in the former Soviet Union."

Specifically the survey said the economies of developed nations would grow about two per cent in 1992, with inflationary pressures likely to ease in North America but to increase slightly in Europe.

Among developing nations, African economies barely kept up with population growth, Latin America seemed to stir after a decade of stagnation, and growth in Asia remained widespread despite the slowdown in world trade.

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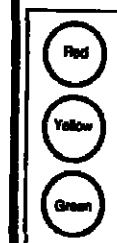
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Mitterrand flies into Sarajevo

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — To the cheers of fearful residents, French President Francois Mitterrand arrived Sunday in Sarajevo, on a daring mission to help end the bloodshed in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Two French helicopters, carrying Mr. Mitterrand and aides, landed at the airport shortly before noon. They were met by Maj. Gen. Lewis MacKenzie, the U.N. commander trying to open up the airstrip for relief flights to the beleaguered city.

About 300,000 Muslims, Croats and Serbs have been trapped in Sarajevo since fighting began three months ago. Food, water and medical supplies and running low in the city, host of the 1984 Winter Olympics.

Mr. Mitterrand's visit is a significant gesture, for the situation in Sarajevo has been considered too dangerous for even relief missions.

The airport, a strategic prize in the Bosnian capital, remains threatened by artillery and anti-aircraft guns from both warring sides. As the choppers landed, a dozen automatic rifles clicked as U.N. soldiers loaded their weapons. About 300 Serb fighters were also on high alert. Brass casings of heavy artillery shells littered the runway.

Mitterrand then climbed into U.N. armoured personnel carrier for the 10-minute ride to U.N. headquarters, where he and Gen. MacKenzie began talks.

Later, the French President arrived at the office of President Alija Izetbegovic, as a large crowd outside chanted "Mitterrand, Bosnia, France," the republic's BH news agency reported. Some had tears running down their faces.

On Saturday, Mr. Mitterrand arrived in the Croatian port of Split from Lisbon, Portugal.

There, European Community leaders urged the United Nations to send troops, if necessary, to end the Serb blockade of Sarajevo's airport.

Dawn broke in the Bosnian capital to the sounds of heavy machine gun, mortar and small arms fire. But the fighting — the heaviest in days — eased by 7:30 a.m. (0530 GMT) after a seven-hour stretch.

Sabina Izetbegovic, the president's daughter and personal secretary, said U.N. forces had secured the airport. And some defence officials said most Serb rebels apparently had pulled out of Dobrinja, the airport suburb most tested by battle in recent weeks.

Others said Serb fighters had not abandoned Dobrinja but Bosnian forces were able to bring in two truckloads of food and other relief aid to its 30,000 residents, blockaded for more than two months by Serb fighters.

In Nigeria, U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali issued a statement Saturday saying reports indicate Serbs had ceased attacks on the airport and had withdrawn tanks in an apparent move to honour a June 5 truce accord.

The statement said the U.N. chief was "greatly concerned" over reports of attacks initiated by Muslim and Croat forces, saying those attacks risked "renewed destruction and suffering for the people of Sarajevo."

The communique differed from earlier statements laying most blame for the 3-month-old Bosnian civil war on Serbs, which is under U.N.-imposed trade sanctions. Some U.N. officers in Sarajevo worry Bosnian government forces will try to provoke Serb artillery batteries to force foreign military intervention.

On Friday, Dr. Ghali gave Serb forces 48 hours to halt their



Francois Mitterrand

offensive or face unspecified consequences.

Gen. MacKenzie, commander of U.N. peacekeeping forces in Bosnia, said he hoped Mr. Mitterrand's visit would revive efforts to halt the civil war that pits Bosnia's Serbs against its Croats and Slavic Muslims.

Optimism had dropped from my vocabulary... it's a significant move, and it has great potential," Gen. MacKenzie told the British Broadcast Corp. But he said he had no guarantees the fighting would halt during the French president's visit.

Bosnia's government says at least 7,440 people — 70 per cent of them civilians — have been killed since the republic's majority Muslims and Croats voted for independence from Yugoslavia on Feb. 29.

Bosnian Serbs want to maintain union with Serbia, the dominant republic in the new, smaller Yugoslavia.

The Serb offensive in Bosnia has provoked international sanctions on Yugoslavia, including a harsh U.N. economic embargo,

declared on May 30. The economic toll has led to increasing calls in Serbia for the resignation of Slobodan Milosevic, the president of Serbia.

In Belgrade, at least 70,000 Serbians thronged central Belgrade Sunday to demand that President Slobodan Milosevic step down for leading the country into war and international isolation.

Opposition leaders, student protesters, the patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church and Crown Prince Alexander, heir to the Yugoslav throne vacated half a century ago, attended the huge rally.

Serbia flags draped the trees in Pioneer's Park opposite the parliament. Some carried pictures of Prince Alexander or huge posters of nationalist opposition leader Vuk Draskovic.

To chants of "we want the king," Prince Alexander said: "I am with you... The Serbs have enough of dying."

"Spiritual strength is greater than physical strength," he said. Police kept a low profile, but water-cannon and armoured personnel carriers were tucked out of sight in case of violence.

A Western diplomat said the authorities appeared intent on creating a "deliberate air of normality."

Mr. Milosevic has resisted pressure to quit for weeks.

But with the imposition of United Nations sanctions on Serbia for its role in the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, demands for a new government have mounted.

Organisers said the day of protest was the biggest yet. They put the crowd at 400,000. Television put the numbers at 150,000 to 200,000. According to unofficial estimates it numbered at least 70,000.

Tajikistan calm after fierce clashes

MOSCOW (R) — Fresh ethnic fighting flared Sunday in flash-points of the former Soviet Union from Moldova in the west to Georgia in the Transcaucasus.

But reports from Tajikistan in Central Asia, a persistent seat of tension between rival clans and political and religious movements, said violence in the region had eased.

Residents of the capital, Dushanbe, quoted local television as saying media reports of more than 100 people killed in clashes were exaggerated.

"The situation is returning to normal. The night passed off quietly," the broadcast said.

In the mountainous South Ossetia region, where Ossetians want to break away from Georgian rule, ITAR-TASS News Agency said fighting was intensifying. A ceasefire agreement negotiated by Russia and Georgia was due to come into effect Sunday.

In Moldova, a former Soviet republic bordering Romania, Radio Russia said more than 20 people had been killed in the past 24 hours in the break-away Dnestr Region, where Slav separatists opposed to Moldova's ethnic Romanian leadership have been engaged in heavy fighting with Moldovan troops.

A spokesman for the area's self-proclaimed Dnestr Republic could not confirm the casualties. ITAR-TASS said part of the town of Bender, which has changed hands several times in recent battles, had been seized by Moldovan forces in fresh fighting.

In South Ossetia, ITAR-TASS said Prime Minister Oleg Tsyzyev had accused Georgia of violating a ceasefire agreed at talks last week between Russian leader Boris Yeltsin and Georgia's Eduard Shevardnadze.

An intensive rocket artillery bombardment of (the regional capital) Tskhinvali, and nearby Ossetian villages was conducted throughout last night," ITAR-TASS said.

"By Sunday morning, the firing from grenade launchers, mortars and heavy machine-guns intensified. One woman and two children were killed and 28 people heavily wounded. Six of them are in critical condition," it said.

Ossetians in the region join their ethnic kin in North Ossetia — located across the border in Russia.

Elsewhere in the Caucasus, ITAR-TASS said authorities in the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh reported that Azeri forces were using multiple-launch Grad missiles and combat aircraft against Armenian-populated areas.

Azerbaijan's agency Azerinform said three people had been killed after Azeri forces responded to fire from Armenians.

The conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh is the worst of the ethnic disputes plaguing the former Soviet Union. About 2,000 people have been killed in four years of fighting over the area, populated mostly by Armenians but placed under Azeri jurisdiction in 1923.

In Washington representatives of Azerbaijan and Armenia admitted under prodding Friday they had found some areas of agreement in two days of closed-door discussion on ways to end the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.

No one predicted a quick end to the ethnic war raging over the disputed enclave but the two sides agreed mediation efforts must go forward and said citizens of Nagorno-Karabakh must be represented in negotiations.

Ashtot Vosskanian of Armenia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs at first told a press conference he had heard no compromise proposals but later said, "we found a lot of common ground."

Maksud Ibrahimbekov, a member of the Azeri parliament, said the two sides "expressed a lot of unpleasantness" during their talks but "we have achieved something."

Delegations from the two countries were brought together in Washington under the auspices of the United States Institute for Peace — a government-funded independent agency — and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The teams, including government officials, civic leaders, scholars and other experts, were joined by representatives of Russia, Turkey and diplomats from the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) under the chairmanship of former U.S. Ambassador Robert Oakley.

Los Angeles riots. The arrest was the second for Mr. King, who is black, since a bystander videotaped his beating by white Police officers in March 1991.

He was arrested in May 1991 after police said he tried to run down a vice officer with his truck after officers in Hollywood saw him pick up a transvestite prostitute. No charges were filed.

Mr. King's lawyer has said Mr. King has been plagued by nightmares since the beating.

He has lived in seclusion, with his last public appearance coming on May 4, when he attended a news conference to call for an end to the rioting.

The fact that despite Franco's long political career he has only acquired three simple properties — an apartment, a house and an office — has been highlighted by the Brazilian press.

Also counting in Mr. Franco's favour is his participation in a congressional commission that investigated corruption charges against former President Jose Sarney's government in 1987-88.

"From a moral standpoint, he is unimpeachable," Mr. Lamounier said.

has focussed on charges that Mr. Collor knew of widespread graft in his government and did nothing to stop it.

But Mr. Lamounier and some others argue that Mr. Franco, with a reputation for austerity and strict honesty, would not be such a bad choice after a series of corruption accusations against the administration.

The scandal, as yet unproven, insufficient evidence to record a booking," Mr. Kroeker said, adding that Mr. King's wife didn't wish to prosecute.

He said Mr. King initially was "a little bit upset" but cooperated as officers handcuffed him and took him to the North Hollywood Station for questioning.

"He settled down and he's smiling and talking to officers now," Mr. Kroeker said.

The highly publicised videotape of Mr. King's beating, following a traffic stop, led to Chief Daryl Gates' retirement and the arrest of four officers on brutality charges. The officers' subsequent acquittal on most charges sparked this year's deadly

Los Angeles riots.

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The scandal, as yet unproven,

Cambodian Air Force disarms

PONCHENTONG MILITARY AIRFIELD, Cambodia (R) — Cambodia's fledgling air force Saturday folded its wings and became the third armed service of the Phnom Penh government to disarm in line with the U.N. peace agreement.

Despite being hit on the head by a falling U.N. flag pole during the handover ceremony, the chief of the U.N. peacekeepers formally received the cantonment of almost the entire Cambodian Air Force, its personnel, planes, equipment and weapons.

Yasushi Akashi, chief of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was unharmed when a strong gust of wind blew down the flag pole flying the blue and white United Nations symbol and quickly resumed his inspection of the soldiers.

About 600 Cambodian Air Force personnel comprising pilots, technicians, air defence guards and ground crew assembled for cantonment in conformity with the Paris peace agreement signed by all four rival factions last October.

The small air force has 21 Russian-built MiG 21 fighter bombers, only two of which are

currently airworthy, said a Phnom Penh air force general.

Mr. Akashi was accompanied by his two senior field commanders. Lieutenant General John Sanderson and Brigadier General Michel Loridon during the morning ceremony held outside a dilapidated hangar.

"You are not prisoners. You will be treated with respect and consideration. You have nothing to fear from the United Nations soldiers you see about you," said a Ghanaian major addressing the soon-to-be demobilised air force personnel.

A battalion of Ghanaian infantry is charged with providing security for Phnom Penh and the nearby civilian and air force base.

In his speech, Mr. Akashi stressed the need for a flexible interpretation of the Paris agreement because UNTAC did not yet have full cooperation from one Cambodian faction. The hardline Khmer Rouge has refused to comply with the disarmament phase of the U.N. peace plan.

"Any of the factions cooperating with UNTAC will not have to suffer any disadvantage," Mr.

Akashi said.

"This process, the process of peace in Cambodia, is irreversible."

"I know that after 20 years of war, conflict and suffering, all of you are sick and tired of continuing war and want to return to civilian life to rejoin your families."

Not all soldiers appeared happy with the cantonment phase and one small group of six air force personnel sat on the ground throughout the speeches and stood up only when a senior Cambodian officer gestured at them to stand to attention.

One MiG pilot, Senior Captain Kim Kongkha, said he hoped to stay working for the new Cambodian Air Force.

"It depends on the government. If they want me to fly civilian aeroplanes, I will go there but I hope to fly in the new air force. That is my desire."

"In the future... I don't know what will happen."

Wearing aviator sunglasses, Capt. Kongkha said he intended to fly his MiG every two weeks but this depended on the availability of fuel.

Massacre fuels South African propaganda war

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Black townships around Boipatong have become a war zone in South Africa's three-day power struggle, with truth among the casualties and bodies the only facts.

Boipatong, where at least 41 blacks were killed on the night of June 17, lies near the centre of the highly politicised Vaal region south of Johannesburg where political violence is spiralling out of control.

On Saturday alone, police patrols in the area were attacked three times with petrol bombs, stones and gunfire. In one of the attacks in Boipatong, a police sergeant was shot and wounded.

"Our men come under attack everyday in the Vaal region," police Captain Eugene Opperman complained last week.

Democratic convention threatened with fights again

WASHINGTON (R) — Democrats' hopes of a harmonious presidential convention this year after years of party infighting could be shattered as rival candidates insist on getting their conflicting views heard right up to the end.

The Democrats, who have won only one presidential election since 1964 — Jimmy Carter's one-term victory in 1976 — were determined to end party bickering this year.

For the first time in many elections, they had a candidate, Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton, who looked up the presidential nomination early.

Mr. Clinton swept most primaries to get the required 2,145 votes, nailing down the prize earlier this month and paving the way for his formal nomination at the party convention in New York in two weeks' time.

But two Clinton campaign rivals, former Senator Paul Tsongas, who suspended his campaign in early spring, and remaining contestant Jerry Brown, are still battling to get their policy views heard.

Their proposals to include their views in the party policy document were soundly defeated Saturday during an all-day meeting of the Platform Committee, which set forth the party's goals for a Democratic administration.

The 9,000-word manifesto was drafted and refined by Mr. Clinton's backers and reflects his campaign positions, representing neither a conservative nor liberal viewpoint.

In a gesture to Gen. Tsongas, who was runner-up to Mr. Clinton in overall delegate votes, the Clinton camp agreed to let him present his minority position to the full convention for voting.

Four proposals of Sen. Tsongas, who campaigned as a "pro-

business Democrat," were soundly defeated by the Platform Committee. They included a five-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax, delay of a middle income tax cut, a spending freeze and a broad capital gains tax cut.

Mr. Brown, whose proposals were also defeated, has been refused a similar deal to present his proposals and is threatening to wage an open battle at the convention to publicise his views.

They include proposals to reform political campaigning, with a maximum contribution of \$100 a person, and opposition to a free-trade agreement with Mexico.

Any highly publicised floor fight at the New York convention could be embarrassing for Mr. Clinton, who is running third in the polls behind President George Bush and Texas maverick billionaire Ross Perot.

Mr. Brown told reporters the manifesto was "full of fluff and unspecified goals."

Party leaders called it a blueprint for change and growth that would carry the Democrats to the White House.

"Our party's first priority is opportunity — broad-based, non-inflationary economic growth and the opportunity that flows from it," the document said.

Meanwhile undeclared presidential candidate Perot shrugged off the increasingly strident attacks of President George Bush's re-election campaign and told an adoring crowd that those facing true adversity were common Americans.

"Let's focus on what hard is," Mr. Perot said. "Hard is living your life in an iron lung. Hard is losing a part of your body on the battlefield for the rest of the people in this country."

Mr. Perot, a populist independent, spoke to a crowd estimated

at 6,000 after keeping his faithful waiting for more than an hour under a warm, noonday sun.

But no apology was necessary for the legions of backers who turned out to see the billionaire businessman they regard as a godsend in a political year in which incumbents and regular party politicians are being seen as pariahs.

Local organisers announced to cheers, catcalls and the din of whistles that he had secured more than 164,000 signatures to get Mr. Perot on the state's ballot for the November presidential election — more than 10 times the 14,620 needed.

Tears formed in many eyes as Mr. Perot shook outstretched hands of every colour and accepted pats on the shoulder from those unfortunate few who did not get a handshake.

"God bless you" and "show them how" a beaming Perot was told as he worked the crowd.

In brief remarks Mr. Perot touched on the battle of presidential politics, talking on the Bush campaign only to "right Republican" national Chairman. Rich Bond, who challenged Mr. Perot to detail the "dirty tricks" he has alleged are being directed by President Bush.

In a separate development, the largest women's organisation in the United States is predicting that 1992 will be a "spectacular election year" for women.

Leaders of the National Organisation For Women (NOW), which began its national conference Thursday, said last summer's televised Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill showdown over her allegations of sexual harassment lit a political prairie fire among women that will have an unprecedented impact on the coming elections.

"It is a spectacular election year

COLUMN 8

For Queen Elizabeth, now a probe into royal spending

LONDON (R) — As if Queen Elizabeth didn't have enough problems, British members of parliament want to look into whether royal spending of public money comes under enough scrutiny. A parliamentary committee asked for a report on how the £1.6 million (\$3 million) paid to the royal family every year is audited and monitored. It has not been the best of years for the queen, her 40th on the British throne. Her second son Prince Andrew separated from his wife and the queen's daughter, Princess Anne, was divorced from her husband. Most recently, rumours of a rift in the marriage of heir-to-the throne Prince Charles and his wife Princess Diana were highlighted in a controversial biography of the princess. The queen, reported to be one of the richest people in the world in her own right, receives £1.2 million (\$2.3 million) from public funds each year, largely to cover the cost of running the royal household. The rest of the money voted by parliament goes to nine other members of her family.

Prince Charles confirms marriage crisis — paper

LONDON (R) — Friends of Prince Charles have confirmed the seriousness of the rift in his marriage to Princess Diana, according to a British Sunday newspaper. The Sunday Times said it had been told by relatives and friends of the heir to the throne that he wants to hold his marriage together but the breakdown is such that the possibility of divorce has been discussed. The newspaper quoted a relative as saying: "Charles has told me that divorce is not out of court as it was, say, one year ago." Other newspapers have joined in the speculation surrounding the 11-year royal marriage, suggesting that Diana wants a formal separation by the end of the year but her husband is resisting the move. Charles, eldest son of Queen Elizabeth, was said to want to carry on as before, with him and Princess Diana basically leading separate lives although still living under the same roof. The Sunday Express said Princess Diana, 30, had made a pact with Prince Charles to put on a show of togetherness not just in public but also in private whenever their two children, Prince William, 10, and Prince Harry, aged seven, are around. But in a report headlined Diana's dilemma, The Mail On Sunday quoted close friends of the princess as saying she was torn between seeking a legal separation which might lead to divorce or a reconciliation with Prince Charles.

Senna may be prosecuted for speeding

LONDON (R) — World motor champion Ayrton Senna may be prosecuted for driving at 121 mph (195 kph) on a motorway near Heathrow Airport. The limit is 70 mph (112 kph). Unlike colleagues, who a year earlier stopped speeding Senna with the phrase "who do you think you are, Ayrton Senna?" Police merely asked for the Brazilian's licence. A statement issued by Scotland Yard said Senna, who was driving a blue Porsche, could be taken to court for exceeding the speed limit. The world champion has been in England for trials at the Silverstone Race Track.

Actor Lloyd Bridges treated for chest pains

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actor Lloyd Bridges was successfully treated for a coronary artery blockage at a Los Angeles hospital, a hospital spokesman said. The rugged 79-year-old actor, best known for his role as a skin diver in the television adventure series Sea Hunt, was listed in stable condition and was expected to be released in a day or two, said Rich Elbaum, spokesman for the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Centre. "I feel great," Bridges said in a statement after being visited by his family. In a career spanning five decades, Bridges gained fame for his portrayal of undersea investigator Mike Nelson in 156 episodes of the 1950s series Sea Hunt. He appeared in the TV western series The Loner and is also known for his parts in such films as Airplane, High Noon, Canyon Passage and Home Of The Brave. His sons, Jeff and Beau Bridges, are also actors.

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